

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 539.—VOL. XX.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

SIXPENCE.
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE "old year," for such is now that *annus mirabilis* of 1851, which but a few days ago was present with us, will occupy an important place in the history of Europe. The events which marked its progress were not many, but they were great; and their influence will be widely felt in the year which has commenced. It was not only a year of "wars and rumours of wars," of civil strife and social convulsion, but it was a year to be rendered famous to all time for the great example of international goodwill and generous rivalry of art and industry which it afforded, and of which the beneficial effects will in all probability be long felt throughout Europe and America.

Yet, in this remarkable year, the attention of the world was chiefly directed to two nations. Great Britain and France, if they did not monopolise either the hopes or the fears of the world, yet occupied a large share of both. While continental Europe presented the appearance of one vast camp, where upwards of one million and a half of soldiers were maintained by the three great powers of the Centre and the North, ready for warfare, civil or foreign, but chiefly directed against the real or supposed discontent of their own subjects; and while France, in a still more remarkable manner, witnessed the evolutions and dreaded the re-

volutions of large bodies of armed men, Great Britain, the teacher of the nations, drew together still larger assemblages, for objects wholly dissimilar. Eighteen hundred and fifty-one was a year of crowds, of masses, and of multitudes. Everywhere there was marching and countermarching; a running to and fro, and a gathering together. But while throughout the continent of Europe a countless array of bayonets glittered in the sun, and while the very strength and marrow of the nations were withdrawn from the pursuits of industry to prop the falling power of half-exploded systems, governments, and dynasties, there were no bayonets to glitter in the sun of England—no armies to show the pomp and circumstance of military dominion. We had nothing to glitter in our sun but the Crystal Palace; and our only multitudes were those orderly, quiet, intelligent, and wondering crowds of poor and rich which thronged in such marvellous numbers to view the unparalleled treasures of an unparalleled structure. In this country the year was truly one of happy augury. It was a year in which food was abundant, when there was no willing hand obliged to remain idle for want of well-paid labour; and when, safe from all the political convulsions of less advanced and less fortunate states, Englishmen had nothing to do but to attend to their business, and to prosper. The only variations in the even current were the pleasant ones connected with

the rise and progress of the Great Exhibition; and those less pleasant but highly necessary ones consequent upon the exercise of that supreme Britannic privilege, "the right to grumble" at the load of taxation, and to badger an unwilling Minister to afford relief. As a nation we ought, indeed, to be thankful to the Great Controller of events for the mercy and favour which He has shown us, when we cast a retrospective glance upon 1851. With a prosperous and growing trade—with a diminishing amount of pauperism and crime—with an increase of the national resources consequent upon each successive reduction or abolition of imposts that impeded the free action of trade and industry—and with the liberty of speech and printing, and complete security under the shelter of the law enjoyed by no other country in the Old World, and by only one other in the New, which itself derived all its liberties from us,—we may well indulge in a sentiment of pardonable satisfaction when we compare our condition with that of our neighbours. Constitutional liberty, the great desire of all intelligent nations, the paramount necessity of our civilisation, remains the heritage of the people and race who first imagined it, first struggled for it, and first obtained it. No other has as yet been able to reach, or at all events to consolidate, it; and the only spot in the Eastern hemisphere where the political exile is safe from the



TWELFTH NIGHT IN FRANCE. "THE KING DRINKS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

vengeance or the molestation of the pursuer, and the only place where a man may openly say and openly print and publish what he thinks, is Great Britain. The only spot in all the wide surface of the globe where it was possible without danger of any kind to hold the Great Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all nations, was in the world's metropolis. There was a lesson of peace and good-will to be taught in 1851; and, if this country had not been in a position to teach it, the lesson would not have been read, and the world would have wanted for some years yet to come the example of, and the stimulus to, good which it afforded. For this, also, it is our duty to be thankful—not in the spirit of vanity and exultation, but with deeper and more reverential feelings, and with an earnest desire to merit, individually and collectively, the rare privilege of a wise liberty, and of the peaceful blessings which flow from it.

The neighbouring realm of France, which, next to ourselves, but possibly in a more constant manner, has excited the attention of the world during the year which has just expired, offers in its history a remarkable contrast to our own. The French are a great, a generous, and a noble-minded people. They have struggled long to imitate the example we set them, and to found a fabric of constitutional right. But their struggle has been no less arduous than vain. They have continually defeated themselves by their own impatience. They are impulsive more than rational. They cannot argue as Englishmen can, for with their ardent vivacity, the blow invariably follows the word. The opponent whom they cannot convince, they knock down. The edifice which they cannot mend in a month, they destroy in a second. Hence their constant and deplorable failures. They cannot, and will not, wait. As the child digs up the seed which it sowed yesterday, to see whether it has grown, so our neighbours, striving to anticipate the slow and sober growth of political institutions, root them up before they have taken a hold upon the soil, and all their work has to be done again. So has it been a score of times since the memorable year of 1789; and, after all their chivalrous and noble efforts, they have arrived no further in 1852 than at a pure despotism. At the commencement of the old year, the result, though not the means of its accomplishment, was clearly foreseen; and the new year opens under a new system, of which the progress will be watched with the keenest anxiety in every part of Europe. One fact, however, begins to be apparent, and, when we reflect upon the troubled history of the French people for the last sixty years, the fact is both touching and suggestive in itself, and full of hope for the future welfare of an ingenious and gallant people. France has suffered so grievously from political changes—she has lost so much by wars and by revolution—that she has become sick at heart of theories and theorists, of constitutions and constitution-mongers, and longs for nothing so ardently as for peace and quietness, and liberty to extend her trade and to follow her business. The extraordinary number of suffrages which has confirmed the President in his office, after an invasion of popular rights as daring in itself as it was unprecedented in history, shows how paramount the idea has become; for it would pass credibly to be told that the seven millions of adult Frenchmen who have recorded their votes in favour of Louis Napoleon have done so because he committed a despotic act, or because they saw in him the representative of that principle of military glory which has been the bane of France and of Europe. The French are a military people; but the seven millions of men who maintain Louis Napoleon in his present place are proved to have supported him more from the dread of a desperate civil war in the year now about to commence than with any view of foreign aggression. The disclosures of the last week show that it was more from fear of one another than from hostility to Europe that the French have so unanimously acquiesced in a military *coup d'état*. The world will see in due time whether their acquiescence will be of long duration, or whether the proverbial impulsiveness and impatience of the national character will not find a vent against the system which for the time being they are contented to hail as their deliverer from the dreaded evils of an exaggerated and, we believe, a fabulous anarchy.

It must be confessed that 1852 does not open with the clear, unclouded sky, and brilliant prospects of its predecessor. There are clouds upon the horizon which betoken storm, if not hurricane; and if there be not fear among the magnates of the earth, there is at least perplexity. This country, however, has but little to dread. If we have no allies among the potentates of Europe, we shall prove to be sufficient for ourselves; and should there be danger, we have friends in the heart of every despotic state. The hard-working multitudes of all countries cannot but be the friends of England and of English ideas. But, should all European friends fail us, there would remain the new alliance now assuming shape and consistency—the most glorious alliance ever formed between nations since the world began—the alliance of Great Britain and the United States of America. That would, indeed, be a great event to grow out of the troubles and dangers of the Old World; and it is one which is not only possible, but probable.

TWELFTH-NIGHT IN FRANCE.

"THE KING DRINKS!"

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums;
Where bean's the King of the sport here;
Beside, we must know,
The pea, also,
Must revell as Queene in the court here.
Begin then to chuse,
This night as ye use,
Who shall for the present delight here;
Be a King by the lot,
And who shall not
Be Twelfe-day Queene for the night here.—HERRICK.

WHAT the quaint old lyric of the seventeenth century has embalmed in the amber of his verse, a clever artist of our own day—Tony Johannot—has pictured upon the preceding page. It is a right festive scene of the commemoration of Twelfth-night in France—a custom which has survived "the Empire" itself; although at the end of the year 1792 the Council-general of the Commons at Paris passed an *arrêté*, in consequence of which "La fête de Rois" (Twelfth-day) was thenceforth to be called "La fête de Sansculottes." Let us hope that subsequent revolutions have spared this convivial custom; and that the *coup d'état* of last month will not stay the festivities of next Tuesday; and that many such a party as Tony Johannot has here pictured, may then be found in every quarter of Paris.

The sacred and legendary lore of Twelfth-night—the drawing of a person, King or Queen, by a bean found in a piece of divided cake, is well known. Hence he is called, in France, the "Roi de la Fête," and drinks to the company, while he is saluted in mock dignity with "Le Roi boit" (the King drinks). Jordaens has painted a fine picture of the Flemish commemoration. In France the custom is many centuries old; for among the cries of Paris, of the thirteenth century, is mentioned beans for Twelfth-day. (*Gastel a fevre orrois crier*.) It is still a favourite festival with every class in France, as the confectioners' shops attest, with their tasteful display of cakes; and not a family dinner-table can dispense with the *obligato fève*, the fortunate drawer of which is saluted with the loyal exclamation, "Le Roi boit," as we see in the family circle of Tony Johannot, though they lack the picturesque costume of Jordaens's party.

In some parts of France the Bean-King is elected by another process. A child is placed under a table, where he can see nothing; and the master of the feast, holding up a piece of cake, demands whose portion it is to be. The child replies according to his own fancy, and this game continues till the piece which contains the bean has been allotted. A whole court is thus formed, the fool not being forgotten; and every time either of their Majesties is seen to drink, the company are bound to cry out, under pain of a forfeit, "The King (or the Queen) drinks."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1852.

Paris is certainly the most extraordinary capital in the world; nobody can deny that within the last week or two it has passed through a crisis of the most terrible description, yet it is now in all the glories of the masquerade, the great artery of our Boulevard having been suddenly transformed into the semblance of an English country fair. Imagine the immense length of Boulevard extending from the Church of the Madeleine to the Bastille, lined with open booths at each side, in which are displayed all kinds of cheap toys, hardware, haberdashery, children's books, confections, in short, every article that can be named, and all are sold at a price of almost incredible cheapness, these goods being, like Peter Pindar's razors, "made to sell." This kind of open air sale takes place annually at the approach of the new year, but the number of itinerant *marchands* present on this occasion far exceeds anything within recollection. The weather being favourable, the Boulevards are crowded, and every booth seems to find customers. An Englishman visiting Paris for the first time would imagine himself carried back to London as it was a couple of centuries ago, when Temple-bar and Fleet-street were lined with open shops or booths, and every passer-by clamorously assailed to purchase. The great display on the Boulevards is by night, when every little *boutique* being showily lighted up, the brilliancy and movement of the scene has the most picturesque and fairy-like effect. In the meantime the exhibitions of works of art, statuettes, and ingenious toys, some of which are wonderful specimens of skillful workmanship, comprising everything that comes under the head of a New Year's gift, of which Giroux, in the Rue du Coq, and Susse in the Place de la Bourse, possess a kind of monopoly, are crowded to excess by a higher order of customers. Some of the articles at these establishments may justly be termed gems of art.

Though trade and commerce are unquestionably reviving, private fortunes, severely shaken by the disasters of the Revolution of 1848, are still compelled to reduce their expenditure. This forced economy unfortunately lessens the number, already so limited, of our private picture collections. Under the *ancien régime*, the great families of France, such as the Montmorencys, the Rohans, the Coucils, &c., possessed magnificent galleries, which were broken up in 1789 by the abolition of the law of primogeniture, as well as by the expropriations consequent upon the Revolution. In 1787 there were still twenty-nine collections of the first order in Paris, of which but two or three are in existence at present. So numerous were the sales of works of art at that period, that it was found necessary to institute a body of special auctioneers, the *commissaires prisers*. At present, to facilitate the division of property, the number of sales has considerably increased, and the sale-rooms in the Rue des Jeuneurs frequently contain collections of pictures of immense value. Since three years, among the many treasures of art that have changed hands in those rooms, are the galleries collected by the Orleans family, by M. Debruges, Dumenil, M. Giroux, &c. During the past year alone no less than three thousand pictures were exported into England. Two important sales of pictures took place this week: the first collection was the property of the well-known amateur, Baron Sylvestre, who died about a month ago; the importance of the sale had drawn together a large number of connoisseurs, several of whom became purchasers to a large amount. An English gentleman, Mr. Evans, after a long contest, was adjudged for 820 francs a head of St. Michael, a study by Raphael for his well-known picture of "St. Michael overthrowing Satan." This piece had been in the possession of the Sylvestre family for 300 years. Mr. Rawson, an Englishman also, purchased "A Portrait," by Ribeira, 375 francs; four studies by Watteau, 775 francs. D. Teniers' picture of "Witches at the Sabbath" was knocked down to M. Pillot for 2205 francs. The other collection, the property of M. Cottreau, consisted chiefly of works by Dutch and Flemish masters. The purchasers at this sale were chiefly the same as at the preceding one, Mr. Rawson buying for 210 francs an "Itinerant Dentist," by Lucas, of Leyden; and a "Farmyard," by Ostade, for 700 francs. Terburg's "Portrait of William the Third" was adjudged to M. Pillot for 1040 francs; and a small piece by Paul Potter, a "Dog watching Game," fetched 240 francs. Landscapes by Ruysdael and D. Teniers were knocked down for 2200 francs, and 1860 francs respectively, to an agent acting, it was reported, for an English nobleman. From this brief *aperçu* the importance of these galleries may be estimated. You will also notice that the finest pieces are in the possession of English gentlemen, French amateurs being unable, from want of means, to do more than enter the lists with them at the auction-room.

Musically this is looked on as the dull season in the year. The Italiens have given us no novelty; Mdle. Cruvelli and Guasco continue their successes in *Ernani*; but after the holidays, which are of very brief duration here, we are promised "Maria di Rohan," with Ferlotti, Guasco, and Mdme. Fiorentini. At the Grand Opera, M. Gounod's "Sappho" has been revived; but though it has undergone considerable abridgment, it does not seem destined ever to become a favourite. It is well supported by Gueymard and Mdle. Masson. At the Opéra National a new work by Boieldieu is announced, under the title of "La Butte des Moulins." The other theatres have displayed greater activity: the Porte St. Martin has opened its door under a new management, with a fantastic drama by Mery and Gérard de Nerval, in which *Laurent Janszoon*, the inventor of printing, according to the Dutch, is persecuted by his Satanic Majesty, who, however, is ultimately overcome. This affair is entitled "L'Imagier de Haarlem," and its success was complete. At the Ambigu the "Vampire," by Messrs. Dumas and Maquet, attracts in crowds the lovers of the fantastic; virtue is impersonated at the Gaîté, as "Jeanne la Filieuse"—an extremely heavy affair, which met but with an indifferent reception; while, at the Gymnase, *per contra*, "Les Incertitudes de Rosette," a merry trifle, has made a decided hit. Such, in a few words, is our last theatrical budget.

As all the world in London, as in Paris, eats oysters, it may not be uninteresting to mention that, on Friday last, the sale at the *halle aux huîtres* of these succulent bivalves actually reached 396,000! The market is provisioned twice a day by the railways from the coast.

The *Charivari* is beginning to recover its spirits; in reproducing the accounts given of the hospitable treatment of the prisoners arrested on the 2nd December, it says that they were abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, a good deal too much of *Ham*.

FRANCE.

An overwhelming majority of the electors exercising the right of universal suffrage, has raised Louis Napoleon to the dictatorship of the French Republic. According to the report of the Consultative Commission, to whom the duty of counting the suffrages was assigned, the number of votes returned in favour of Louis Napoleon amounts to no less than 7,439,216, while the negative votes are 640,737, the total number of votes registered being 8,116,773. This result is regarded as a great victory by Louis Napoleon, who, after the usage of the Emperor when he obtained a victory in the field, has celebrated the occasion with grand religious ceremonies, and with pomp and triumph, partaking of Imperial state in their character.

According to the directions prescribed in decrees issued on the subject, the official announcement of the result of the election was made to the President of the Republic on Wednesday evening, in a solemn and impressive manner, after which it was promulgated in every commune of the Republic. The chief towns of the departments celebrated the event by a *fête* on Thursday, the 1st inst., when a "Te Deum" was chanted in all the churches; and on the 11th the communes are to do the same. In Paris the religious ceremonies in honour of the occasion were celebrated in the ancient cathedral of Notre Dame, and were of a most imposing and magnificent character. All the old flags of the Empire, with tricolor standards, were displayed upon the occasion. The music composed for the coronation of the Emperor was executed by a choir of instrumental and vocal performers, numbering upwards of 800. At the close of the service Louis Napoleon proceeded to the Tuileries, where in the character of President of the Republic he held a grand reception very nearly resembling an Imperial or Royal levee. All the constituted authorities, the delegates of the departments and *arrondissements*, and the civil and military authorities, were present at this most imposing ceremonial.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, a salute of ten guns for each million of affirmative votes given to the President was fired from the esplanade of the Invalides. In the evening the public edifices were illuminated, and the President gave an official reception to the *corps diplomatique*, the clergy, and the consistories.

With respect to the forthcoming new Constitution, various rumours and speculations as to its provisions were afloat during the week. It is to

be founded on the Consular Charter, or Act, which was given to France by Napoleon in the year 1800, called the year VIII. of the old Republic.

According to the prevalent statements on the subject, the Senate will be composed of 150 members, chosen among Frenchmen possessing an income of 25,000*fr.* per annum, or, in default of this qualification, having rendered distinguished services to the State. The latter are to receive a salary of 25,000*fr.* per annum. The attributions of the Senate are to be as nearly as possible those of the Senate of the Empire; its debates will not be open to the public.

The Legislative body is to be composed of 250 members only. Each electoral *arrondissement* is to choose three members, among whom the Executive will select one as legislator. Hence there would be 750 candidates elected, of whom 250 would be appointed. Nothing is yet decided as to the degree of publicity to be given to the debates of the Legislative body.

Legislation by decree is still exclusively carried on by the Executive. Amongst the latest decrees are, one uniting the administrations of the Customs and the indirect contributions, and placing M. Greterin, the present Director of the Customs, at the head of both departments; also a decree founded upon a report from the Minister of War on the subject of the military divisions into which France is divided, by which the whole of the French territory is divided into 21 military divisions (as in the time of Louis Philippe) and 86 subdivisions; a decree declaring that no *café*, *cabaret*, or other place for the sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises, can be opened in future without the previous permission of the authorities, and that establishments of that kind already existing can be closed by order of the prefect as a measure of public security—persons opening *cafés* without authority, to be punished with fine and imprisonment; a decree regulating the premiums to be given to vessels engaged in the cod fishery; a decree dissolving the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, which had disapproved of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*; and a decree enacting new pains and penalties against persons attempting to destroy telegraphs, or to interrupt the communications by them.

The twenty-nine representatives now detained at Sainte Pelagie are divided into three categories, as follows:—1. Those who were arrested at their houses between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 2d, viz. MM. Nadaud, Greppo, Valentin, and Charles Lagrange. 2. Those who were arrested at the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement*; MM. Joret, Paulin Durieu, Teilhard-Latrisse, Antony Thourer, Pascal Duprat, Latrade, Besse, Kenaud, and Marc-Dufraisse. 3. Those who have been arrested since the 2d inst.: MM. Belin, Chollat, Richardet, Burgard, Gambon, Colfavru, Laboulaye, Racouchot, Delbetz, Chaix, Perdiguer, Faure, Benoit, Madet, Huguénin, and Lafond.

The sham of maintaining the Republican inscription, "Liberty! equality! fraternity!" under present circumstances, has appeared so very glaring to the Prefect of the department of Allier (one of the lately disturbed districts), that he issued the following decree, dated the 19th ult.:

Whereas political inscriptions, and particularly the words "liberty," "equality," and "fraternity," which figure on most of the public buildings, present no character of utility, but are, on the contrary, for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt by holding up to them the emblem of a recollection of a triumphant insurrection; whereas the same may be said of the trees, called "of liberty," which obstruct our public squares and walks, and are now dried up and decayed sticks, the Prefect decrees:—

"Article 1. Every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' 'fraternity,' shall be immediately removed from the fronts of public edifices and private dwellings. The trees of liberty shall be cut down or rooted up.

"Article 2. Trees which, having grown luxuriantly, are an ornament to the commune, are alone to be excepted."

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from New York this week is dated the 20th ult. Kossuth and his speeches still continued almost the sole topic of interest. At Washington Mr. Seward's resolution welcoming the Magyar chief to the country and the capital passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 6, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 181 to 16. On this point the *New York Evening Express* says:—

The President will send the resolution of Congress to Kossuth, accompanied by a letter written in the spirit of the resolution itself. The guest will be permitted to address Congress, if he desires to do so, and it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth, on his visiting the capital. It is also contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets. In the Senate, on the 16th, a committee of three was ordered to wait on Kossuth, on his arrival in Washington, and invite him to the chamber of that august body.

The *New York Herald* of the 17th ult. says:—

We are informed that a special messenger was despatched from Washington, last night, by the President, to invite Kossuth to the national capital under the joint resolution of welcome passed by the two Houses.

Deputations, invitations, public dinners, &c. were daily crowding upon the Hungarian hero, who, during the frenzy of popularity which his visit has called up for the nonce, is in a fair way of being "killed with kindness." His health, which at best was not very strong, is described as being much enfeebled by the excessive labour imposed upon him of receiving and responding to the numerous addresses pouring in from almost every town and association in the American Union. He had already made upwards of twenty-six set orations since his arrival in New York. On the 11th ult. a grand banquet was given in his honour at the Irving-house by the corporation of New York. The speech of Kossuth on this occasion was said to be his masterpiece. It developed in the clearest manner his views and expectations regarding the course of the United States in reference to intervention in Hungarian affairs.

A grand banquet given him by the bar was held on the 19th. On the 22d Kossuth was to leave for Washington.

Various reports were rife at New York relative to the course likely to be taken by the Russian and Austrian Ministers, in consequence of the official reception of Kossuth by Congress. It was stated that their passports were to be demanded; but nothing positive had transpired.

Large donations in aid of Hungary continue to be forwarded to Kossuth, and various plans are mooted in the papers for facilitating the collection of the subscriptions and augmenting their amount.

From California accounts had been received by the *Daniel Webster* to the 16th November, which was the bearer of 1,000,000 dollars in gold dust, and conveyed the information that 2,000,000 dollars more were on their way from Panama.

At Marysville and Sonora many murders had taken place. The *Marysville Herald* states that sixteen dead bodies had been found in one week. The vigilance committee had made several arrests.

A smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted five minutes, had been felt at San Francisco.

Of general news there is nothing calling for notice.

The Christiana treason trial, for the rescue of the fugitive slaves, in which the owner was killed, has ended in the acquittal of Hanway, and the withdrawal of all the other indictments.

The Forrest divorce case was still proceeding, and it is likely to occupy several days. Mr. Forrest himself had been examined.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices by extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring intelligence this week from Bombay of Dec. 2, and Calcutta Nov. 27, by which we learn that the military expedition against the Momund tribes, under Sir Colin Campbell had proved successful in all its undertakings, but the enemy still continued to resist. The entire Mooltan field force had been directed to be prepared for moving at a moment's notice along the line of the frontier, after the mountaineers, it was presumed, who had been annoying our outposts.

The Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan was not dead, as reported by the last mail; but his decease was shortly expected, he being so exceedingly ill that not the slightest hopes were entertained of his recovery. Maharajah Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, was also apparently in the last stage of existence, suffering greatly from dropsy.

The expedition to the Burmese Empire to demand reparation for the wrongs inflicted upon British subjects at Rangoon, sailed from Calcutta on the 19th Nov., under the command of Commodore La Mure, R.N. It consisted of her Majesty's ships *Fox* and *Serpent*, with the Hon. Company's war-steamer *Tenasserim* and *Proserpine*.

The riots among the Mahomedans and Parsees at Bombay have not been entirely suppressed; many persons have sustained serious injuries, one having died.

The Right Rev. Dr. Harding was formally installed as Bishop of Bombay in the Cathedral there, on the 30th Nov., before one of the largest congregations ever assembled within its walls.

From China we learn that on the 2d Dec. an alarm fire broke out in the storehouses of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Mazagon, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly £20,000.

The *Friend of China* says, upon private authority, that the Emperor of China had abdicated his throne in favour of the usurper Tsin Teh.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Lord Granville, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took possession of his office in Downing-street on Saturday. During the week he has received the complimentary visits of the ambassadors, ministers, and *chefs d'affaires*. On Monday morning Lord Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle. Lord John Russell arrived in town on Saturday from Richmond-park, received a visit from the Count de Flahault, and returned to the country in the afternoon. Sir George Grey left town on Monday, on a visit to Sir Francis Baring, at his seat, Stratton-Park, Winchester, to meet the Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule. Lord Lansdowne is at his seat, Bowood, with Lord Seymour, and a select circle. Lord Broughton remains at Eristoke-park. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Grey, and Lord Clanricarde are in town. Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Edmund Leahy, and Mr. Matthew Leahy, had an interview with Earl Granville at the Foreign-office on Wednesday. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Schneider, Sir W. Foster, Mr. Poles, and Mr. Ranking, had on interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office. Mr. J. A. Smith had on Wednesday an interview with Earl Grey. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere has arrived at Bowood Park, Wilts, on a visit to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DIPLOMATIC LEVEE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Earl Granville, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levee at the Foreign-office, Downing street. The reception was attended by the Ambassador of France (Count Walewski); the Ministers of Belgium (M. Van de Weyer), Buenos Ayres (M. Moreno), Bavaria (Baron de Cetto), Russia (Baron Brunov), Prussia (Chevalier Bunsen), Sweden and Norway (Baron de Rehausen), United States of America (Mr. Abbott Lawrence), Greece (M. Trioupi), Turkey (M. Musurus), Austria (Count Buol), Portugal (Count de Lavradio), Brazil (Chevalier de Macedo), Naples and the Two Sicilies (Prince Carini), Persia (Sheffield Khan), the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru (M. Rivero), Denmark (M. de Biecke), Spain (M. Comyn), Sardinia (the Marquis of Oldoini), Guatemala and Costa Rica (M. Wallerstein and Colonel Facio). Their Excellencies appeared in their respective diplomatic costumes, and such as were members of orders of knighthood wore their respective insignia. The reception was concluded at half-past five o'clock.

THE FAMILY CABINET.—There are fifteen Ministers in the Cabinet, of whom nine are related; namely, Lord John Russell, Lord Minto, Lord Granville, Lord Grey, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Francis Baring. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Truro, Lord Broughton, Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, and the Marquis of Clanricarde are not in the family alliance. The Prime Minister is supported by his father-in-law, the Earl of Minto, and his cousin, Lord Granville, who is cousin to the Earl of Carlisle. Earl Grey has with him his brother-in-law, Sir C. Wood; his cousin, Sir G. Grey, who is brother-in-law to Sir F. Baring, who is cousin and brother-in-law of Mr. Labouchere.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES.—On Thursday the Act of Parliament to simplify the forms of appointments to certain offices and the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 82) came into force, repealing the statute 27 Henry 8, c. 11, by which all writings to be passed under the Great Seal were passed through the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal by warrants. In every case where any gift or grant is required to be passed, her Majesty may, by her warrant to the Lord Chancellor, cause letters patent to be passed, which warrant shall be a sufficient warrant for passing letters patent, and no Queen's bill, Signet bill, or Privy Seal bill shall be necessary to the passing of such letters patent. The offices of clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal are by this act abolished, and compensation is to be given to the persons holding the offices. The duties of the Signet-office (not superseded by this act) are to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Treasury is to regulate the Privy Seal offices, and to fix salaries. Rules are to be made for passing letters patent. The act is not to affect letters patent, &c. not passed through the Signet and Privy Seal offices.

THE BROMPTON AND NUNHEAD CEMETERIES.—The Treasury have determined to abandon Mr. Peacock's award in reference to the purchase of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries; and by this abandonment the operation of the Metropolitan Interments Act has, for all practical purposes, been suspended.

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.—Tuesday next is appointed for the appeal-day at the Sheriff's office, Red Lion-square, for the Holborn district, which extends to a considerable distance, including Camden-town, by the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, to hear objections to the new House Duty. The assessments are made on the rent or annual value of the premises; on private houses 9d., and on shops 6d. in the pound. According to a note on the duty-paper, the assessments are payable by instalments half-yearly; viz. the 20th of September and 20th of March, or within ten days; and if not paid the defaulters will be subjected to proceedings; and if they remove from the parish without discharging the taxes due, or leaving sufficient goods whereon a distress can be made, they will be liable to a penalty of £20.

THE INCOME TAX.—Mr. Charles Jellicoe, last Monday evening, read a paper before the members of the Institute of Actuaries, of which he is one of the Vice-Presidents. "On the inequitable operation of the Property and Income Tax enactments, as regards life and other interests; and on the principles by which direct taxation should be regulated." Mr. Jellicoe maintained, that, according to the present system of assessment, it was possible for the rate to vary from 1s. 9d. to £3, so that, as circumstances differ, one individual may be called upon to pay more than thirty times the sum required from another, although their real and absolute property be precisely of the same value. It is this taxing of professional incomes, as if they arose out of real property, which constituted the great grievance of the property tax as now levied. The principle ought to be, that the contribution of every person should be directly as to the means he has of making it, or as the value of his share in the commonwealth, and not as the amount of his receipts in the year, which, as a general rule, affords no evidence whatever of the extent of his capability to supply the exigencies of the State. He would divide income obtained by any professional labour into three classes, the highest grade to be assessed at seven years' purchase of the net annual proceeds, the next at half that rate, and the last, as comprehending unskilled labourers merely, escaping the operations of the tax altogether. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hardy, F.R.S., and Mr. Hodge, actuaries, took part in the discussion that followed Mr. Jellicoe's interesting paper, pointing out how heavily the income tax pressed on insurance offices, which had to pay on investment, and not on profits. As charitable bodies were exempted, the law was evaded by transferring annuities to them, and the Government, instead of getting 7d. in the pound, got nothing. If all kinds of income were reduced into property, and the amount taxed, the absurd and unjust inequalities might be remedied, and any minister who would achieve that reform would immortalize his name. One office whose profits were £35,000 had paid on £60,000. Mr. Hodge suggested that the income tax should be abolished altogether.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday a public meeting took place at the London Tavern, Sir John Musgrove in the chair, in order to promote the presentation of a testimonial to the acting members of the Executive Committee, namely Colonel Sir W. Reid, Henry Cole, and C. Wentworth Dilke, Esqs. The resolutions were moved and seconded by Alderman Wire, Messrs. Anderson, S. Sidney, Besley, Durham, and Winckworth (chairman of the Society of Arts), who stated that had it not been for Mr. Fuller, there would have been no Exhibition, as he had found a contractor, when it was about to fall to the ground from want of money. Mr. S. Sidney declared that Messrs. Munday, the original contractors, ought to be included in the testimonial as well as Mr. Fuller. The general committee is as follows:—Messrs. Liddeard and Co., Spiers and Son, Hubert and Co., Anbert and Co., Smith and Sons, Besley and Co., Townsend and Co., Jackson and Graham, Salomons and Sons, Lewis and Allenby, Jacob Bell, Esq., M.P., Erard and Co., Winckworth, Windsor and Newton, Day and Son, Winfield and Co., Chance Brothers, John Pask, Fry and Co., Nicholas and Sons, R. Cocks and Co., T. B. Durham, J. S. Deed, Sir J. Musgrove, Bart., S. H. Blackwell, Esq., Powell and Sons, Deane, Adams and Deane, Deane and Day, Deputy Obbard, Keith and Co., Thurston and Co., Westley, Richards and Co., John Köhler, W. B. Simpson, Hunt and Roskell, Holland and Sons, John Webb, Rev. W. Mitchell, A.M., G. Deane, J. Glaisher, J. Mehl, J. Sommers, Alderman Wire, Gardner, and Besley, with power to add to their number. Chevalier Lencisa, the Sardinian Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Executive Committee, dated December 22d, thanking them for the attention shown to the Sardinian exhibitors, and especially referring to Colonel Reid, the Governor of Malta. "I feel," he states, "it was impossible to enumerate the many and lasting benefits which must result from the grand idea of the illustrious Prince under whose auspices the great undertaking was carried to its fullest development. I feel persuaded that it will ever be referred to as the most stupendous conception of modern times, inasmuch as it demonstrates what may be accomplished by a country whose respect for the laws goes hand in hand with liberty, and where the conviction has practically prevailed for the first time in the world's history, that nations do not profit by each other's losses, but that they grow to be great and thriving by each other's prosperity, or in other words that each individual portion is interested in the general prosperity."

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting, convened by the "Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, to discuss the present state of the iron trades, and the amalgamated society in relation thereto. The hall was crowded chiefly with mechanics. In the statement of the council it was declared that it was the intention of the engineers, machinists, millwrights, smiths, and pattern-makers to abolish piece-work and overtime, disclaiming at the same time any intention to intimidate their employers. They consider overtime is injurious to employers, and the dearest possible way of doing work. Overtime work costs nearly double that of ordinary labour, and the health of the workman is seriously injured, besides preventing him from acquiring knowledge. Piece-work causes men to work beyond their physical powers. The Executive Council concluded by announcing that after the 31st of December the practice of systematic piece-work and overtime should be discontinued. Mr. Joseph Munro, chairman of the Council, presided; and Mr. Newton, of the council, defended the objects of the society, and protested strongly against being identified with the principles of Louis Blanc, the Communist. Mr. R. Braden, Mr. G. Usher, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. Hemm, of Manchester, Mr. J. Hoskings, Mr. J. Potts, and Mr. W. Brown moved and seconded resolutions to carry out the views of the society, and an address to employers was circulated. An attempt of Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist, to address the meeting was put down after a tremendous uproar. An expectation is entertained by the men that a proposition on their part, to refer the decision of the question at issue to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Hon. A. Kimball, or any influential public men who have taken an interest in the relations between employer and operative, may be ultimately accepted by employers.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Prime Minister will receive the deputation next Tuesday, the 6th inst.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday Professor Faraday delivered the second of a course of lectures which he is giving to juvenile students of natural philosophy, at the Institution in Albemarle-street. There was a large attendance, as on the previous Saturday. He applied himself to the subject of the attraction of aggregation, or the law according to which the particles composing any substance adhere to one another; elucidating his observations by a great number of experiments and illustrations, the principles the lecturer laid down being appropriately of a very elementary character.

POPULAR LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday night, the inauguration took place in the building in High-street, Poplar; the chair being occupied by J. Dowson, Esq., the partner of Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., who was absent from illness. The speakers were Messrs. J. Homphreys, Parry, and J. Paine, barristers; the Rev. J. Stinson, the Rev. R. Parel, B.A., the Rev. G. Smith, Messrs. George Cruikshank and Dakin. 200 members are already enrolled. R. Green, Esq., the shipowner, has liberally contributed to the library, and there is every prospect of success for the institution; the reading-room was opened on Thursday.

BETHNAL-GREEN RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting on Monday night at Crosby Hall. The report stated that the receipts for the past year were £238, and the expenditure £272. The attendance of scholars had averaged between 700 and 800. The good effects of the schools were strongly proved, and a lending library had been formed.

REFORMATORY AND PREVENTIVE SCHOOLS.—A deputation from the Conference held at Birmingham on the 10th December, on the subject of Reformatory and Preventive Schools, had an interview with Sir George Grey last Saturday, at the Home Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. David Power (Reformer of Ipswich), Rev. T. Carter (Chaplain of the Liverpool Borough Gaol), Mr. J. Adshad (Manchester), Mr. J. Habbak (Liverpool), Mr. W. Locke (Hon. Secretary to the Ragged School Union, London), Rev. J. Field (Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, Reading), and the Rev. Sydney Turner (Redhill).

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting was held at the London Tavern; Mr. John Masterman, M.P., in the chair. The receipts for the past year had been £5426 8s. 4d., and the expenditure £1619 2s. 10d. The institution had existed five years, and only one case of illness had terminated fatally. The children were enjoying perfect health. The board had not yet met with a site for the building. The election of five boys and three girls took place; six had left the institution during the last year, having completed their term, and had received situations.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—From the report presented to the meeting at the London Tavern, last Saturday—Mr. Gunton in the chair—it appears that the receipts were £824 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £192 18s. 9d., leaving a balance of £631 10s. 8d. The managing committee, treasurer, and other officials for the year 1852 were nominated. The prospects of the society are gradually improving, and at the next half-yearly meeting several applicants for annuities were expected.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—Of the many excellent objects achieved by this institution, it ought to be more generally known the pupils are taught music scientifically, and with a view to their becoming organists of parish or district churches. The teacher is Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey. Recently, several of the inmates have been successful in obtaining situations, and in every instance the most satisfactory accounts have been received of their abilities and good conduct. The last elected was named Samuel Hollingshead. Through the kind recommendation of Mr. Walker, the organ-builder, he was elected as organist to the church of the Moor, Herefordshire, lately erected by the munificence of Mrs. Penryn. Situations have also been recently obtained by pupils of the institution at Blackheath and Whitehaven; and there are at present three or four pupils in the school as competent to undertake situations as those who have been so fortunate as to obtain them. They are as capable of fulfilling the duties as those who are blest with vision, and they are willing to afford their services for a moderate remuneration.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A special general meeting took place on Tuesday, at the offices in New Oxford-street, to grant pensions and give relief to decayed members. Eight males and four females are now on the funds; and the committee appeal for further support, to enable them to elect additional pensioners; for which purpose it is resolved to give a second annual ball on the 19th of July. The receipts for the past year were £1278 17s. 2d.; and the balance in hand is £350, of which it was ordered that £200 should be invested in Stock, £100 in the Alms-house Fund, and £50 for the Relief Fund.

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOL.—We were much gratified on Tuesday evening by a visit to the conversations of the North London School of Drawing and modelling, held in High-street, Camden-town. The school has been established for the instruction of workmen employed in casting and chasing of metals, masonry, carving, plastering, cabinet-making, house-painting, and decorating, &c., in a true knowledge of form. The specimens exhibited testify to the success of the plan. Those belonging to the female class claim deservedly our preference. Among the curiosities exhibited were that fine piece of grand repose in painting, known as "Turner's Mill," painted by the great artist now no more, in emulation of Rembrandt, and a reduced model of the "Amazon," by Kiss, lent for the occasion by Mr. Scott Russell. Some specimens of Wheatstone's stereoscopic-dangle-views were remarkably interesting, both in a scientific and artistic point of view. We likewise admired Mr. T. Woolner's design for a monument to the poet Wordsworth. The arrangements of the conversations were in all respects satisfactory. The room was crowded, and among the company were many distinguished individuals. The pressure, however, prevented us from being so critical on the objects presented as we desired.

CANADA COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, at the offices, St. Helen's-place, the report as to the prosperity of the company was favourable. The land sold up to Dec. 11 was as follows:—Crown reserves, 7716 acres, at 13s. 1d. per acre; and in the Huron district, 13,645, at 13s. 2d.; making a total of 21,361 acres. The land leased was:—Crown reserves, 16,997 acres, at 17s. 6d.; Huron tract, 99,004, at 15s. 10d.; in all, 116,001, at an average of 16s. 1d. per acre. This was an increase over 1850 of 19,362 acres. The receipts in Canada to Dec. 11 were £56,072 18s. 6d., being an increase over 1850 of £10,500. The land had not fetched quite so much as on former occasions, the selected lands having been sold first. Out of the receipts in Canada £12,000 of the debenture debt had been cleared, which now amounted to £121,200. The funds in hand were sufficient to pay the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and there was £2300 balance in the hands of the treasurer. The amount remitted to this country, through the company, from settlers to their friends during the year, was £12,975, and the amount sent to Canada was £21,300. The demands of the colony for emigrants still continued great, although 41,270 persons had gone to Canada. Mr. Gillespie, who had just returned from a tour in America, stated that there was no better country for growing wheat than the district between the three great lakes.

FUNERAL OF MR. TURNER, R.A.—On Tuesday the mortal remains of this great artist were received within the walls of St. Paul's, and borne to their final resting-place in the catacombs. Many of the most distinguished of our painters, and many private friends, paid the last tribute of respect to his remains, and followed, his hearse, and a long procession of mourning coaches and private carriages preceded it to the Cathedral. Among those who attended the sad ceremonial were Mr. Harpur, the chief mourner, with crape hatband and scarf, Mr. Jones, Mr. P. Hardwicke, Mr. Munro, Mr. Griffith, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Mulready, Mr. Chalon, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Pickers-gill, Mr. C. Stanfield, Mr. Macleis, Mr. Witherington, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barry, Mr. Knight, Mr. Landseer, Mr. Webster, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Cope, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Grant, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Redgrave, Dr. Mayo, Mr. Hart, Mr. Cocke-kill, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Haghe, Colonel Thwaites, Mr. Winders, Mr. Hardwicke, the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Marsh, Dr. Price, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Pound. His housekeeper—for the deceased was a bachelor—was also in the funeral procession, with Mrs. F. Danby. When the hearse arrived at the entrance to the Cathedral the coffin was received by the clergy, and the procession slowly passed up the aisle—the singing boys, vicars choral, vergers, minor canons, the Dean, the Archdeacon, the Ven. Hale Hale, the Canon Residentiary, and the Rev. Mr. Champneys being in attendance, and forming in front of the pall-bearers and mutes. The choristers chanted the Death March in Saul, and the organ pealed through the aisle as the coffin was borne into the chapel, where it was laid down while the Dean read the commencement of the service for the dead, after which it was raised, and while it was being carried towards the catacombs the rest of the service was performed according to the rubric, and at the conclusion the coffin was deposited in one of the vaults. It bore the simple inscription "Joseph Mallard Turner, Esq., R.A., died Dec. 19, 1851, aged 79 years." A considerable crowd was attracted outside by the ceremonial, and about 500 persons were present in the aisle and the chapel.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—After Monday next the whole of the letter receivers in rural districts will be denominated sub-postmasters, and the name of receiver will be limited to those who keep letter-receiving boxes in towns. The machinery for accounting to the public revenue for the unpaid postage on letters originating and delivered in the same official district will be simplified. This can now be done, it appears, in consequence of the compulsory prepayment of postage by stamps in the provinces. Already this new regulation of compulsory stamp prepayment has reduced the sums collected by country postmasters for postage on letters sent by cross-road mails to one-eighth of what it amounted to previous to the introduction of the new regulation, and it has also reduced the postage collected by country postmasters on correspondence passing through London upwards of 20 per cent. For the year ending in January, 1851, provincial postmasters collected upwards of £400,000 in money postage, and upwards of £800,000 for postage stamps. For the future the amount of postage in money will be immensely reduced, and the amount for postage stamps will be proportionably increased.

THE TEMPLE JURISDICTION.—In a coroner's inquest on the late Joseph Douglas, Esq., a barrister, a member of the Western Circuit, and revising barrister at Dorset, the verdict was that the deceased died from loss of blood from a wound on the upper part of the left temporal artery, produced by having accidentally fallen against a key then in the lower part of the bookcase. It was supposed that, on the 24th ult., when he returned to his chambers, he was in the act of pulling off his boots, when he fell and upset the table, and was thrown against the bookcase. A difficulty had been raised which coroner was to hold the inquest. Mr. Payne, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Wakley considered the Temple out of their jurisdiction; and at last Mr. Higgs held the inquest, as the locality was in the duchy of Lancaster.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At a fire on Wednesday night, in a room at 10, Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials, a dressmaker, Mary Manton, aged fifty, was burnt to death. It is supposed that the deceased accidentally set fire to herself, as the candlestick was found by her side.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. Phinn is appointed Recorder of Devonport, in the room of Mr. J. Greenwood, Q.C.; Mr. J. Johns, Judge of the County Court in Cirence 31, is appointed Recorder of Carmarthen; the Hon. Henry Stanley, Precis Writer at the Foreign Office, is appointed a Paid Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople; the Hon. W. Stewart, now Unpaid Attaché to the Embassy at Paris, is appointed Second Paid Attaché at that Embassy; in the room of Mr. Paget; the Hon. Julian Fane, son of the Earl of Westmorland, now Unpaid Attaché to the Legation at Vienna, is appointed Second Paid Attaché to the Legation.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the committee of this club the names of Captain Holder and Mr. McGeachy Alleynes were ordered to be struck out of the list of members.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the South-Sea House; C. Franks, Esq., in the chair. The balance-sheet showed the revenue for the past six months amounted to £149,070 13s. 9d., and the outgoings to £84,033 9s.; leaving a balance of £65,037 4s. 9d. Out of this amount a dividend 1½ per cent. was declared, amounting to £64,058 14s. 6d.; leaving £938 10s. 3d. to be carried to the next account.

THE COAST AND CENTRAL SOUTH-WESTERN LINES TO EXETER.—At the adjourned meeting at the Nine Elms station, on Wednesday, the result of the poll on the two proposed lines to Exeter, viz. the central, *via* Salisbury, and the coast, *via* Dorchester, was announced. There were 4095 votes for the coast line, and 3125 for the central one. The chairman stated that the directors would carry out the views of the majority, the promoters of the coast scheme being ready to go before Parliament.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—From the annual report presented on Tuesday, at the meeting at the London Tavern, it appears that the total income was £42,226 6s. 6d., and the number of policies had increased from 158,315 to 178,037. The claims for deaths in 1851 were £4694. The society was established in 1838 by some commercial travellers. In the evening the directors and friends of the company dined together; Mr. Wilcoxon in the chair.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday a circular, signed by Sir J. Walmesley, was issued, announcing that a Conference would be convened in London of delegates from every part of the United Kingdom, in order that such a manifestation of public opinion might be made as to secure a radical and complete measure of reform. The meeting of Parliament is suggested as the most suitable time for the conference, but the precise day has not been fixed.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Resolutions approving of Mr. Pearson's plan for the terminus in Farringdon-street were unanimously passed on Wednesday night, at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Andrew, Holborn, as calculated to relieve the now overcharged thoroughfares, to shorten routes, remove nuisances, and greatly facilitate business.

CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—At a meeting on Wednesday, correspondence from the settlers was read, giving a cheering account of their prospects up to the 1st of September. *The Labuan*, the *Bangalona*, and the *Dominica* had arrived in August, in New Zealand, increasing the colony between 400 and 500 souls. A new church had been erected at Christchurch, and a bridge thrown over the Eden. A public meeting had been held to make Canterbury a separate province, and the Governor had intimated his readiness to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants. 300,000 acres of pastureland had been applied for to be allotted. Lord Lytton stated that as the acts of Parliament, regulating the affairs in New Zealand would expire in 1853, the Government would be called upon next session to make permanent provision for the constitution of the colony; the colonists he considered are quite capable of managing their own affairs.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At the special meeting of the commissioners on Wednesday, a rate of threepence in the pound upon seven of the metropolitan districts was made, namely, in Surrey and Kent, Wandale, Counties Creek, Limehouse Level, and Upper Limehouse Level, Tower Hamlets Level, Fulham and Hammersmith districts. A halfpenny rate was made on the Bayswater district, under a special act of Parliament. To facilitate the collection of the rates, the collector's poundage will be increased from 6d. to 1s. on all rates collected within four months, and 6d. for sums collected after that period.

GREAT LONDON DRAINAGE COMPANY.—Mr. Morewood explained his plans for the drainage of the metropolis at a meeting at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. Walker in the chair, with a view to renew the application to Parliament for tunnel sewers. He referred to the reports of the sanitary commissions, and declared that the question now was, whether the remedy for disease was to emanate from the Government through the rate-payers, or through a public company. The company had complied with all the standing orders of Parliament, and notices had been served on the landowners. Resolutions were passed to promote the objects of the company. The engineer stated that the tunnel might be made throughout the entire line through the blue clay of sufficient thickness to ensure its stability.

SMOKE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Friday (yesterday) a provision in the new City Sewers Act with respect to the smoke from furnaces came into force. It is enacted by the 48th section, "that, from and after the 1st of January, 1852, every furnace employed or to be employed in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed in any mill, factory, printing-house, dye-house, ironfoundry, glasshouse, distillery, brewhouse, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks, and other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture within the city, although a steam-engine be not used or employed therein, shall in all cases be constructed or altered so as to consume the smoke arising from such furnace; and if any person shall, after the 1st of January, use such furnace which shall not be constructed so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt, or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoy the neighbourhood or inhabitants, without using to the satisfaction of the commissioners the best practicable means of preventing or contracting such annoyance, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than £5, nor less than 40s., for and in respect of every day during which, or any part of which, such furnace or annoyance shall be so used or continued."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This company are about to build an extensive merchandise *dépôt* at their Paddington station, to meet the requirements of their goods traffic.

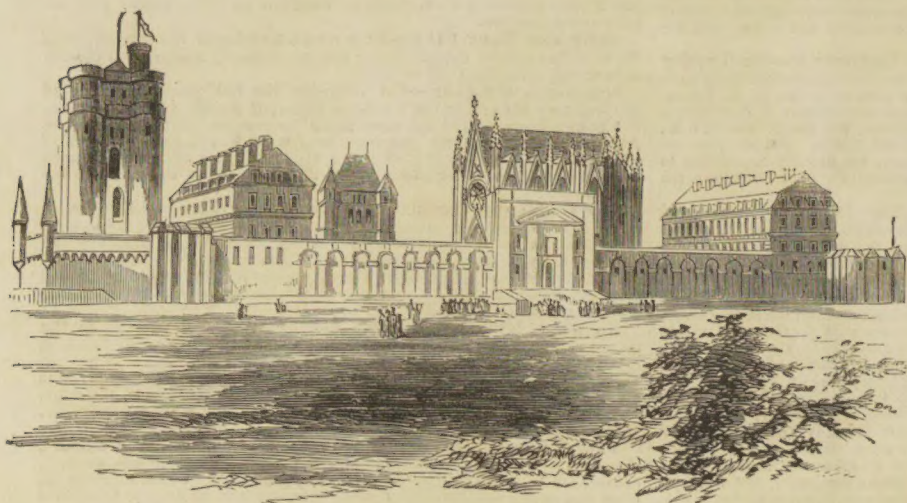
IMPROVEMENT IN OMNIBUS ACCOMMODATION.—In the course of Wednesday a new omnibus was drawn up in the Guildhall yard, for the magistrates' inspection. There was convenience for 28 passengers, inside and out. There was no cross seat at the end of the vehicle, and the side seats were of such length that they accommodated 14 passengers with comfort, allowing to each passenger about 17 inches; and the width was increased so as to allow passengers to pass up and down without the inconvenience experienced in all the old omnibuses. There were also two perpendicular hand-rails fixed on each side seat, and extending to the roof, to assist the passengers in and out. The ventilation is upon a new principle, consisting of the application of perforated zinc plates.

FIRES IN LONDON DURING 1851.—The returns kept by the principal insurance offices of the fires which have occurred in the metropolis and suburbs during the year just closed, 1851, exhibit a considerable increase, as compared with former years. In number they exceed 1000, in which between 400 and 500 houses were for the most part destroyed. Several of the fires, as may be remembered, were of great magnitude, consuming property to the extent of many thousands. On the whole, however, they were not generally of that extensive character as in the previous year. This may be attributed to the stringent powers of the New Building Act, which requires the formation of strong party-walls and other precautions. A large number of fires, we find, are attributed to what is called "doubtful origin." The fatal fires, we find, have greatly decreased during the last year. There has been no augmentation of the brigade force since its establishment in 1833. The corps comprises 100 men, with thirty land and two floating engines.

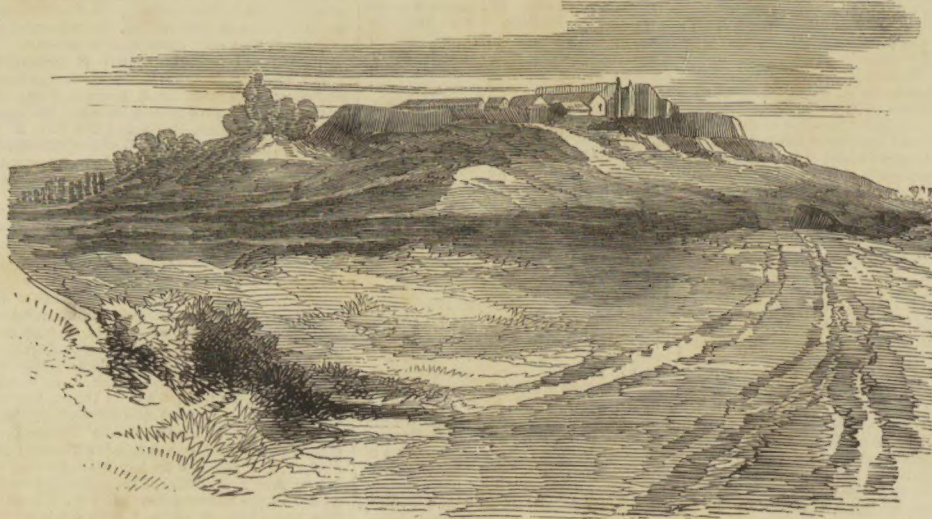
DEATH IN MILLBANK PRISON.—An inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, on Tuesday, on the body of Elizabeth Ann Chambers, aged 64, the daughter of a clergyman. The deceased was sentenced to transportation for life for forging and uttering, and for a previous conviction. She formerly kept her carriage. In June, 1850, she was received at Millbank from Newgate, and by her own desire was kept separate from the other prisoners, refusing to see any relatives and friends. She died from disease of the lungs.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the week, ending Dec. 27 the returns for the whole of the metropolitan districts were for births—males, 660; females, 615; total, 1275. In the corresponding weeks of 1845-50 the average number was 1252. Deaths—males, 526; females, 614; total, 1040. In the preceding return the number was 1206; and in the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, the deaths ranged from 910 in 1845, to 1403 in 1848, and the average was 1137; and, further, if the average be corrected in proportion to the increased population, it becomes 1251, thus showing a decrease in the mortality of 211. Nearly all classes of disease have diminished since our return of the 20th ult. Epidemic diseases have declined from 251 to 203; diseases of the lungs from 252 to 219; tubercular diseases, from 204 to 140; diseases of the organs of circulation, from 55 to 37; diseases of the kidneys, from 15 to 10. In diseases of digestion, the fatal cases have increased from 51 to 61. Consumption has fallen from 150 to 98, a lower number than usual, for in corresponding weeks of the previous ten years the deaths were from 102 to 160. Bronchitis has been fatal in 90 instances; pneumonia, in 96; asthma, in 17; and pleurisy, in 7. The smallpox cases of death are 23 children and 6 adults; measles, 8 children and 2 adults; scarlatina, 36 children; whooping-cough, 31; croup, 5; thrush, 1; diarrhoea and dysentery, 21; influenza, 2; typhus, 42; and erysipelas, 9. In three out of the 29 who died of the smallpox, vaccination had taken place. In a house in Windsor-street, Bishopsgate-street, there were 16 families, numbering 83 persons at the time of the census—no wonder smallpox was fatal in this habitation. The death of a bird-stuffer by arsenic is recorded from eating bread covered with the poison to kill mice. A youth, 18 years of age, died from the lodgment of an orange-pip. A Jew died of exhaustion from fasting according to his religious rites. A chemist was suffocated by accidentally swallowing ether.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 30.024 in.; the mean daily reading was 29.556 in. on Sunday, declined to 29.490 in. on Monday, and on each of the remaining days of the week was above 30 in. The mean temperature of the week was 38.7 deg. On Sunday the mean daily temperature was 46.5 deg., or 7 degrees above the average of corresponding days in ten years; it fell continuously, till on Saturday it was 32.1 deg., or nearly six degrees below the average. The wind was in the south at the beginning of the week, but on Tuesday changed to the north.



THE CHATEAU OF VINCENNES.



FORT VALERIEN.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE accompanying illustrations show the localities of a few of the leading incidents in the recent *coup d'état* in Paris and the departments of France.

The *Château de Vincennes*, about a league east of Paris, was the prison to which were conveyed several of the persons arrested early in the struggle. Vincennes has been for seven centuries a place of historical interest, and for nearly a century and a half the Castle has been a state prison. Mirabeau was confined in it from 1777 to 1780. In 1804 the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot there by order of Napoleon, and buried in the southern ditch of the fortress; but the body was removed to the chapel in 1816. Prince Polignac and other Ministers of Charles X. were confined there after the Revolution of 1830; and we need scarcely repeat how the *château* and *chasseurs de Vincennes* occur in the records of the recent revolution. The castle had formerly nine towers, eight of which were demolished in 1818. It has for some time past been used as the central *dépôt* of artillery for the garrison of Paris, and has been put in a state of complete defence, great alterations being made in consequence of the fortification of the capital.

Fort Valerien was the prison of M. Thiers; it is the citadel of the fortifications of Paris, and the most imposing of all the forts. Our views now shift to the scenes of the struggle in the Departments.

Digne, the chief town of the Basses Alpes, on Christmas-day, was in the hands of 5000 troops, with ten pieces of artillery. The news of the *coup d'état* arrived here on the night of the 5th ult., and in less than two hours afterwards the leading men of the Republican party, Jourdan, Buisson, Cotte, Barneaud, and some dozen others, formed themselves into a provisional government, and issued proclamations calling the department to arms. The appeal was first put up in manuscript, and the tocsin was at once sounded; but before midnight printed appeals, signed by the chieftains of the rising, were circulated in the remotest parts of the Basses Alpes by mounted express. About two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, almost the whole adult male population of Digne was in arms, and the streets were lighted by innumerable torches borne by men, women, and even children, whose universal cry was, "To arms in defence of the Republic!" mingled with cries of "*Vive Cavaignac*!" "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale*!" "*Vive la Constitution*!" The tocsin still sounded, and the National Guards,

appearing, ranged themselves with the people to the cry of "*Vive la République*!" The *gendarmerie* ran to the prefecture, where they barricaded themselves, but to no purpose, for in a few minutes it was summoned by Buisson, who, with another of the chiefs, appeared at the head of a company of the civic troops. Without the least hesitation, the prefecture was placed at the disposal of the Provisional Government. Towards morning the country people, who had been summoned during the night by the mounted couriers, came in thousands, armed with muskets, pistols, and swords, headed by the chiefs of the various villages; and at

tradespeople for the supplies necessary for such of the people as had not the means of paying. * * * * The whole of the 10th, in Digne, was spent in attending to the wounded, and the insurgents bivouacked in the streets and the neighbouring fields, without any sign of the threatened attack from the troops said to have been on their march from the Higher Alps.

Sisteron.—A letter from this place of the 10th says:—"A band of insurgents, coming from Dauphiné, was vigorously repulsed by the guns of the citadel. It dispersed before crossing the bridge over the Durance, to

proceed to Digne. The offices of the receivers were saved from pillage by the energy and courage of some men of order, and particularly of the authorities who are in the citadel. The insurgents, commanded by Buisson of Manosque, went to the Mairie and demanded the heads of three hundred notables of the country, and the pillage of the place for three hours; but the energy of the commandant of the citadel, who threatened to bombard them, and the obstinate refusal of the Mairie to agree to such barbarous orders, disheartened the rioters, and Buisson, after vainly attempting to succeed in his object, by proposing to place in the front rank all the women in the town, in order to deter the commandant of the citadel from performing his duty, departed for Digne. 300 troops and a brigade of *gendarmerie* have just passed this place, *en route* for Digne.

All the department of the Basses Alpes is in the power of the Socialists. The mails are stopped, and the couriers searched. The despatches are opened, and all those addressed to public functionaries confiscated. More than 4000 insurgents have invested the *chef lieu*, Digne. About 2000 men from the rural communes are at Sisteron, endeavouring to take possession of the citadel, which is only guarded by 80 men. The municipal authorities have been compelled to resign their functions, and a Socialist commission is sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. The sub-prefect and all the authorities have entered the citadel. The insurgents are all armed. The town has all the appearance of a place taken by assault. The Government has received intelligence of what has taken place, and is adopting energetic measures for the repression of the insurrection."

Clamecy was the focus of the insurrection, thus described in the following details of the affair given by the *Constitutionnel*:—"In the night of the 5th a band of several hundred insurgents, armed with muskets, scythes, and clubs, penetrated into the town of Clamecy. The National



DIGNE, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.

noon Digne had an armed force of some 60,000. The majority of the *gendarmerie* willingly resigned their arms; and those who shut themselves up in a small barrack were summoned, and, having surrendered, were at once disarmed. The country people entered the town with three days' provisions, and the Provisional Government issued paper money in the name of the Republic, as a means of payment to the



CLAMECY.

Guard were taken by surprise, but, nevertheless, assembled, and, united to the *gendarmes*, opposed a vigorous resistance. Their efforts were vain, as they were numerically too weak to drive back the insurgents, who became complete masters of the town, and barricaded every street, so that no one could either enter or leave it. Some of them sounded the tocsin in order to raise the country, while others went to the sub-prefecture, which was pillaged and devastated. All the houses in the town were sacked, and a number of the inhabitants assassinated. On receiving intelligence of these events, the Prefect of the department and General Pellion proceeded to the spot; they had with them a sufficient force to keep the insurgents in awe, but unfortunately not enough to make an immediate attack on the town. They were compelled to send for reinforcements to the neighbouring garrisons. The authorities and the troops took a



SISTERON, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.

position on the heights which command the town, where they waited until they were prepared to make an assault on it."

TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE LATE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Early in the *coup* was commenced the demolition of the temporary building in which the Legislative Assembly used to sit; and its removal has been rapidly proceeded with. The furniture was first carried away, openings were then made in the side walls, and the roof was next taken down. The only entrance then used was that in the Rue de l'Université, communicating with the hotel of the President of the Assembly.

"Of the late National Assembly (says the *Times* correspondent's letter of Friday week)—the theatre of so many passionate appeals, of so much fruitless wisdom and barren eloquence—only four bare walls are now left standing; and in a few days even these will completely disappear. It is known that the erection was temporary, and intended only to last three months, instead of more than three years. It



OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER POLICE.

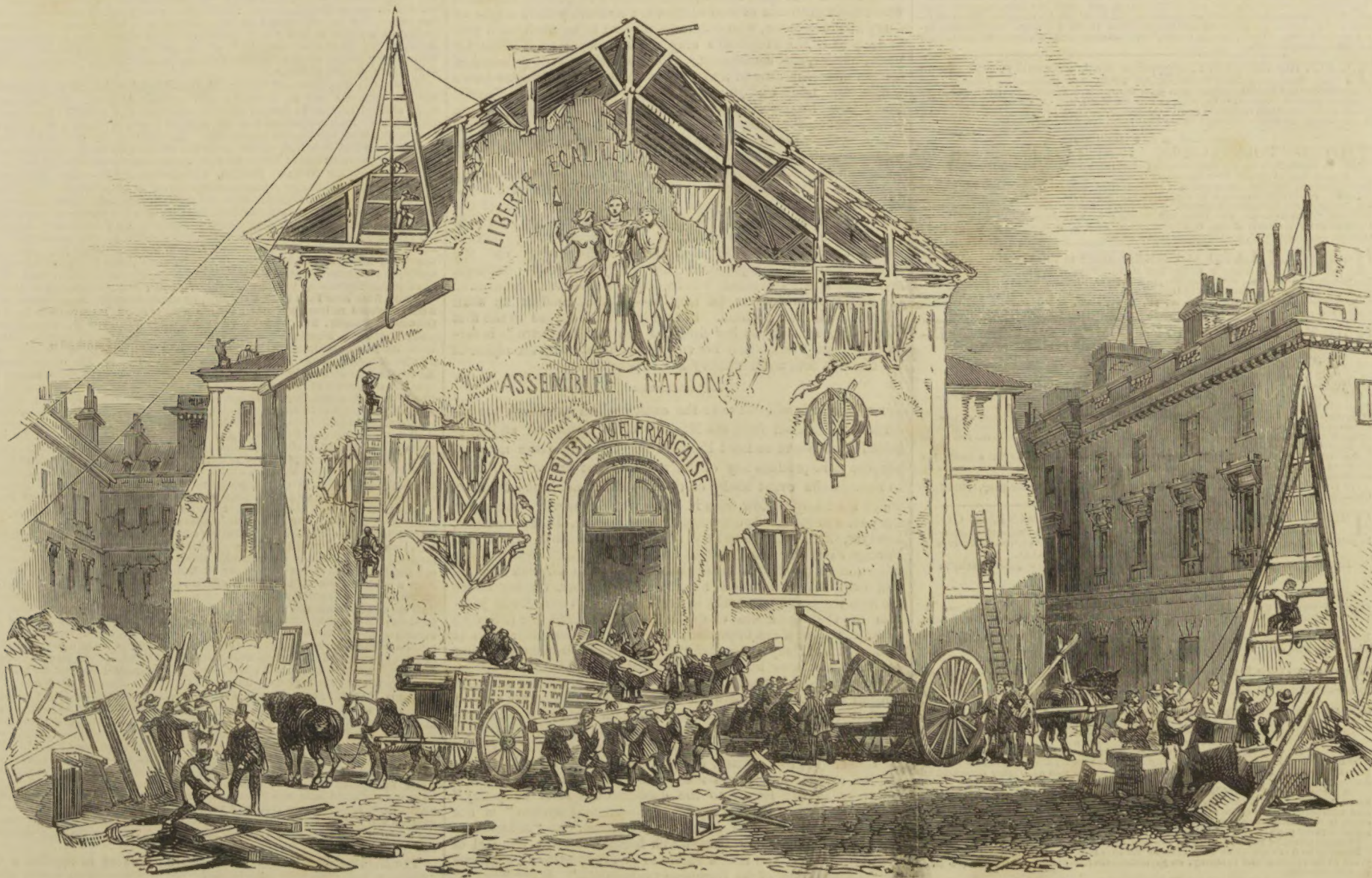
was constructed almost entirely of wood, plaster, and canvas, with very little masonry. Workmen are still employed in removing all traces of the building, which, indeed, was a deformity to the fine palace of which it was the appendage. I passed near the spot to-day, and in the courtyards I found artillery-men sauntering about, or cleaning their guns, and the workmen, throwing about the fragments of the *bureaux* and the benches, did so with very little compunction—quite as little as the gravedigger in 'Hamlet' manifests at tossing about the relics of perhaps as mighty men."

THE CENSORSHIP IN PARIS.

The above Sketch represents a scene of daily and hourly occurrence in Paris since the memorable 2d of December. Paris being in a state of siege, the liberty of the press is suspended, and no newspaper, pamphlet, book, or even handbill, is allowed to be published until it has undergone revision in a department in the office of the Ministry of the Interior known as "La Police des Journaux." Every printer is compelled to send two copies of the proof sheets of the newspaper or other work which he prints or publishes to this office, one copy of which is returned to him after such erasures as the censors may think proper, with the necessary *imprimatur* affixed upon it; and the other is retained by the Ministry as a check upon the printer. The scene in our Engraving represents a person known in England as the "printer's devil" offering his proof sheet to the clerks, or porters, in the ante-room of the Censor for transmission to that functionary. This gagging of the press being a new thing in France, all the printers are not yet acquainted with the

full force of the regulations to which they have to submit; and they sometimes send only one proof sheet, instead of two. In these instances they are dismissed without the *imprimatur*—the fate which befel the unhappy "devil" who is the subject of our Sketch. Louis Napoleon is reported to have declared that he will carry on his government without "journalists, philosophers, or lawyers;" but, powerful as he is, we think he will be too prudent to continue the censorship; and those who are believed to be in his confidence go so far as to say, that the moment Paris shall be declared to be no longer in a state of siege the censorship will cease. This, however, is but rumour.

"Next to the brochure of M. Granier de Cassagnac," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "the theme most productive of abuse and derision is the censorship. The members of this quorum, say my informants, perform their unenviable functions with the utmost non-chalance, smoking, drinking, and supping in the *bureau*. At eleven o'clock they 'shut up shop.' Any unfortunate *employé* who brings a complete copy of the journal to which he belongs after that hour is sent away, with the intimation that it is too late, and that he must 'call again to-morrow,' while the journal is obliged to appear the next morning with a column or two of sham advertisements to supply the place of any political articles which may have required the supervision of the 'censure.' If a morning paper reproduces any paragraph of news from the *Patrie*, or other papers of the preceding day, without affixing the remarks of the editor, which of course are always favourable to the President and his Government, it is not allowed to appear until the omitted commentary is added."



TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1852.

Being the eighth annual issue of this beautifully embellished and useful Almanack; containing Twelve ENGRAVINGS of the MONTHS, Designed by WILLIAM HARVEY, and Engraved by Dalziel; TWELVE DESIGNS by GAVARNI, Engraved by Williamon; Events of the Months, with numerous Illustrations; Fifty ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMMS, by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.
Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.
* * Country Orders supplied for Cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 4.—2nd Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.
TUESDAY, 6.—Epiphany, Old Christmas Day, Twelfth Day.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
THURSDAY, 8.—Fenelon died, 1715.
FRIDAY, 9.—Sun rises 8h. 6m.; sets, 4h. 9m.
SATURDAY, 10.—James Watt born, 1736; Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 10.10 A. 10.10	M. 10.00 A. 10.00	M. 9.50 A. 9.50	M. 9.40 A. 9.40	M. 9.30 A. 9.30	M. 9.20 A. 9.20	M. 9.10 A. 9.10

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, JAN. 5th, will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, and the new grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BILLY TAYLOR; or, the Flying Dutchman and the King of Haritonago. Tuesday, 6th, The Iron Chest, Betty Baker, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 7th, Hamlet, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 8th, The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 9th, The Theatre will be closed, in consequence of the Royal Performance at Windsor Castle. Saturday, 10th, Twelfth Night will be repeated as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 5, and during the week, will be presented, for the first time, a magnificent Equestrian Spectacle, entitled BLUE BEARD, or, Female Curiosity, in which will be introduced a pair of trained Elephants, male and female, allowed to be the most trainable pair ever brought to Europe. The spectacle will be followed by Henry's imitable SCENES in the ARCADE, combining talent of the highest order, both native and foreign. The whole to conclude, each night, with the most popular and only Equestrian Pantomime in London, MR and MRS BRIGGS; or, Punch's Festival, Mirth, Wit, and Jollity. The First Grand Juvenile Fête will take place on Thursday, JAN. 8, on which occasion the entertainments will commence with the Pantomime.—Box-office open from eleven till four, daily.

MUSICAL UNION, 1852.—The MEETINGS of the present SEASON will commence on TUESDAY after EASTER WEEK, APRIL 20th. The Record of 1851 has been sent to Members. Parties of three or more wishing to subscribe to the WINTER EVENINGS (to commence on THURSDAY, the 29th), can secure places on early application to the Director. These Entertainments will be conducted in the same social spirit as the Musical Union, with a variety of Instrumental Music, performed by the best Artists. Prospectuses to be had of CHAMBER and Co, and all principal Musicellers.
J. ELLA, Director.

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—The Second of the Series will take place NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 8, commencing at Eight o'clock, when the most eminent Artists, Vocal and Instrumental, will appear, supported by the GRAND MADRIGAL CHOIR, consisting of nearly Sixty Professional Singers, which evoked such enthusiastic applause at the first Concert. (Vide Programmes at Mr. Isobell's.—Tickets, 1s, 2s; and Stalls (numbered), 4s.

MR. EMAUNEL AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give THREE SOIREEES CLASSIQUES, at the Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 13, 27, and February 10. The instrumental part will consist exclusively of the works of Beethoven. Mr. Aguilar will, each evening, perform on the piano-forte three of the most celebrated Sonatas of that great Master. Violin, Herr Jansz; Violoncello, Herr Lütgen. Tickets, 10s. 6d. Subscription to the Series, or Tickets to admit Three, 21s; to be had of Mr. Aguilar, 68, Upper Norton-street; and at all the Music Publishers.

ROBIN'S SOIREEES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—233, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket, NOW OPEN.—Third Programme. Inimitable Novelties!! THIS EVENING, and every following Evening, at Eight o'clock, M and Madame Robin will present their inimitable SOIREEES and grand Juvenile Fête for the Christmas Holidays. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children under ten years half price. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street; Bams, Royal Library, 1, St. James-street; Ebers, Andrews, and all the principal libraries.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, the Diorama the Overland Mail to India and Taj Mahal, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, will shortly close (for the production of the New Diorama, the Military Achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington). Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 2s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN-STREET.—80th, capable of accommodating 5000 persons.—Soirees Danantes Every Night.—Admission, 6d; per quarter, £1 1s.—Mr Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom and take part in this fashionable amusement in six private lessons, for £1 1s.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK, are OPEN to VISITORS, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY except Sunday, till JANUARY 6th inclusive. The HILPO-POTAMUS and the URBAN UYAN are exhibited from 11 o'clock. The Collection in cages 1750 Living Animals; having recently been increased by the addition of 60 species from the Collection at Knowsley.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and Music Hall, St. George-street.—Rev THEOPHILUS FISKE will continue his Lectures, and Extraordinary and Amusing Experiments upon Persons in a perfectly wakeful State, at the Egyptian Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, and at the Music Hall, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings of next week, at Eight o'clock. On Monday Evening Dr Darling will Lecture and Experiment at the City of London Literary Institution, 165, Aldersgate-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Dr Bachhofer on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq, on Ward's New Submarine Lamp. Lecture by George Barker, Esq, on the Ballad Music of England, illustrated by a Selection from Shakespeare's Songs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Numerous Fine Models, Works of Art, &c, from the Great Exhibition, explained by Mr. Crepe. Optical Effects in Dissolving Views, Microscope, Chromatope, &c. Diver and Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven to Five; and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE HOLY LAND at CHRISTMAS is the most appropriate DIORAMA. It is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. In it are exhibited the Birthplace of the Saviour, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Mebun, Samaria, Galilee, Tyre and Sidon, Beyrout, Lebanon, Jaffa, the Lands of Goshen and Edom, and the Street of Jerusalem.—Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; pit, 1s 6d; stalls, 2s 6d. Schools and Children Half-price.

THE PATENT WIRE TYPE COMPANY, Provisionally Registered.—Capital, £30,000 in 3000 shares of £10 each.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Henry Hensman, Esq, C.E.
R. P. Harding, Esq.
G. Carter, Esq.
Robert Spinney, Esq, C.E.
J. R. Johnson, Esq.
Edmund Pullen, Esq.

This Company is formed for the Manufacture of Printing Type from hard metals by pressure. By this new process (which may be seen daily) wire prepared of the proper form and gauge, is supplied to a self-acting machine, which straightens it, strikes the letter on the end by a die of hardened steel, and cuts it off at the required length. The type thus produced, possessing at least sixty times the durability of cast type, are made by steam power at the rate of 100 per minute.
The Liability of shareholders is limited by deed, which also provides that a dividend of Five per Cent. per annum shall be paid to the subscribers prior to the Patentees receiving any Royalty.
For Prospectuses and Shares apply at the temporary offices of the Company, 1, Guildhall Chambers, London.

THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Established in Sydney.—Capital, £200,000, in 200,000 Shares of £1 each. To be paid up in full, and without any further liability. 50,000 Shares are reserved for Australia.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.
Edward Hammond Hargreaves, Esq, Sydney, the first discoverer of gold in Australia.
Richard Fawcett, Esq, George-street, Sydney.
John Orr, Esq, Sydney and Melbourne.

COMMITTEE FOR THE LONDON AGENCY.
Charles Hennessy, Esq, 3, Cadogan-place.
William Pinsep, Esq, 8, Hyde-park-place.
West.
Ewing Fyfe Colquhoun, Esq, 3, Stratford-place.
George Burge, Esq, Southview-crescent.
Finliss.
Trustees—George Stone, Esq, banker, Lombard-street; James Colquhoun, LL.D., 3, Stratford-place; and Charles Hennessy, Esq.
Bankers—Sydney: Union Bank of Australia. London: Messrs Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-street.
Solicitors—Sydney: Randolph John Want, Esq. London: F. P. Chappell, Esq, 25, Golden-square.
Stockbroker—Mr P. A. Hells, 21, Finch-lane.
London Secretary—Mr H. A. Drake.
Office—Sydney: 481, George-street. London: 26, Moorgate-street.

This Company (which is already completely formed in Sydney) has been established for the purpose of working the most eligible portions of the splendid gold fields lately discovered in Australia.
The Committee have secured leases for seven years of a plot of freehold land, situated on the Summer Hill Creek, in the Wellington district, contiguous to the famous Ophir diggings; and also such portions of an estate called Singleton as are desirable for mining purposes. This estate is contiguous to Maitland, on the Hunter River, and extends for upwards of twenty miles, in many parts of which gold has already been discovered.
The contracts have been submitted to, and approved by, eminent counsel here.
Either or both of these leases are now available for an extended period of seven or fourteen years, at the option of the Company, on payment to the lessor of a royalty of £5 per cent. upon the produce.
The Company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are subject to no call, and are not required to sign any deed, as the opinion of Mr F. Thesiger, already published, will show.
Applications for Shares, in the usual form, must be made on or before Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1852, at the Offices of the Company; to Mr F. A. Hells, stockbroker, 21, Finch-lane, London; or to the Country Agents hitherto advertised.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN daily, at the hours of Twelve, Three, and Eight, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.

* This Diorama, which is of large dimensions, is admirably painted, and faithfully represents the scenery upon the scene. The passions from landscape to pictures of life are happily contrived, and, through a rigid adherence to truth is strikingly perceptible. Some of the paintings are of singular beauty and interest, and the dioramic effects are capitally managed.—United Service Gazette.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—All PICTURES intended for Exhibition and Sale the ensuing Season must be sent to the Gallery, for the inspection of the Committee, on Monday, the 12th, or Tuesday, the 13th of January next; and the SCULPTURES on Wednesday, the 14th, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water-colours, and Architectural Drawings are inadmissible; and no Picture or other Work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited.—By order of the Committee,
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—ENSUING ELECTION.—The support of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited for THOMAS WEDDING, aged seven years. Four young Orphans (one afflicted) are left bereft of Parents, and entirely dependent on benevolence.
This distressing case is highly recommended; and the Rev C. L. Swainson, Clerk Rectory, Davenport, or Messrs Cooper, Lockhead-house, Hermandy, will thankfully receive proxies.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY can be received after THURSDAY, the 8th day of JANUARY, 1852. By order of the Committee,
H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.
26, Moorgate-street, Dec. 31, 1851.

THE NEW YEAR.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—All the Numbers for 1851 are Reprinted, and may be had at the Original Price. All the Numbers to December, 1850, are Reprinting, and can only be had in Parts and Volumes: the Parts at 2s. 6d. each, containing Five Numbers; Vol. I, 21s.; Vol. II. to Vol. XVII, 18s. each; Vol. XVIII, 21s.; Vol. XIX, 25s.

* * The Title-page and Index to Vol. XIX. will be published, Gratis, next week.
The Cover for Vol. XIX. is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Authentic Account of the Great Exhibition.—Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.—Richardson's Hand-book.
Music.—Koh-i-Noor Quadrilles.—Airs of all Nations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

We suppose that it will now be very generally admitted in every part of Europe, and it certainly will not be denied in France, that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may call himself Emperor of the French as soon as he pleases. The ceremonial which was instituted at the Tuileries and at Notre Dame on the 1st of January—that remarkable inauguration of a new year, and, as we may call it, of a new reign—proves too clearly to admit of a further doubt, that the "Republic," doomed as it was by the successful coup d'état of the 2d of December, will, ere long, become the "Empire." There is no obstacle. The Republic only exists upon sufferance. With seven millions of voters at his back, inclusive of nearly 400,000 soldiers, who yield him not only implicit, but cordial obedience, Louis Napoleon may call himself by whatever name he chooses: he has played his game, and won. His friends and supporters are already beginning to wonder why he did not, from the first, announce his intention to install himself at the Tuileries, and decorate his shoulders with the Imperial purple. The basest and most servile flattery tracks his footsteps; and the French nation, with preposterous gratitude for being delivered from the Socialist "nightmare" that has sat upon its breast for the last twelvemonth, has yielded its dearest liberties to the man of the sword. But there are immense numbers of persons in France who expect gratitude as well as show it; and every little mayor of every little commune, who ordered a placard to be stuck on a wall in support of the President's coup d'état, has put in a claim for place, honour, and emolument. Never was there such a swarm of hungry claimants around a man as are now fastening upon Louis Napoleon. Louis Philippe so thoroughly demoralised the French, that if Louis Napoleon wishes to purchase tools, he may have them in abundance for every kind of work, dirty or not, as may be. The new Constitution is looked for, because people have a natural curiosity to know what so remarkable a person, entrusted with such extraordinary powers, will do on so singular an occasion; but no one in France seems very greatly to care whether the document be a farce or a reality, or whether its principles be of the European or the Asiatic school of government. Yet the day must come when this reckless and unreasoning enthusiasm on the one side, and this indifference on the other, will be superseded by very opposite feelings, and when a strict account will be required from the President or the Emperor—whichever he may be—of the conduct he shall pursue in his new position. France must have repose in the first place; but, as soon as her dread of the "Red spectre" is forgotten, both France and her ruler will discover that the régime of the sword is both unsatisfactory and expensive.

SPECULATION is still rife as to the causes which produced the secession or dismissal from the Ministry of so important and celebrated a statesman as Lord Palmerston. It could serve no good purpose to re-produce any of the rumours that are current, either as regards the event itself, or the modifications in the Ministry which are likely to flow from it. The whole case will come before the public at the usual period and in the usual way. In the meantime, however, it is curious to note that the approaching fall of the Foreign Secretary was known in Austria before it was publicly known in England. A letter published in the *Breslau Gazette*, and dated from Vienna on the 23d of December, the day before the announcement was made in England by the semi-official journals in the confidence of the Ministry, contains the following passage, which, if not important, is certainly remarkable:—"It is rumoured here," says the writer, "that secret negotiations are going on between persons high placed in London and this Court, behind Lord Palmerston's back, the object of which is nothing less than a better understanding between the Austrian and English Courts, the first-fruits of which, it is hinted, will naturally be the fall of the English Foreign Secretary. The reception of Lord Westmorland by the Emperor, which was immediately followed by an invitation to dinner at the Palace, is regarded as the first indication of the *entente*, and hopes are openly expressed that England will very shortly return to the continental system of policy." The writer explains, that by the "continental system" is not meant the introduction of military government, but "adhesion to the anti-revolutionary system, which begins with the removal of political refugees, and is of a nature to give support to all measures for the suppression of the European propaganda." If the Emperor of Austria and his advisers flatter themselves that by the accession of Lord Granville to the Ministry, or by any possible change among parties, or party men in this country, political exiles will no longer be allowed to live in security in

England, they are not only very much mistaken in the fact, but greatly ignorant of the public opinion and feeling of this country. It is likely enough that the successful exertions made by Lord Palmerston to procure the liberation of Kossuth may have offended the Austrian Government, and that his Lordship's unlucky slips of the tongue in his address to the Islington deputation may have filled up the measure of his iniquity in Austrian eyes; but that the future policy of the British Ministry will, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's fall, be of an Austrian character, is simply ridiculous even to suppose. There can be no extradition of political refugees from England. The very word is as foreign as the thing, and the English language, like the English law, is alike ignorant of both.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK.—A proposition will, it is said, be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session for dividing the diocese of Winchester, and establishing a separate bishopric for Southwark, which is to comprise the whole of the archdeaconry of Surrey. The church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is to be the cathedral. The diocese of Winchester at present contains 631 benefices, of which upwards of 250 will form the diocese of Southwark. The income of the new Bishop (the same as that of the Bishop of Manchester, £4200) to be paid out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, until the next vacancy in the bishopric of Winchester, when it will be taken from the revenues of that see, the future income of which has been fixed at £8000; the new Bishop to have a seat in the House of Lords by rotation, as provided in the Manchester Bishopric Act.

THE GENERAL ORDINATION.—The following is a summary of the general ordination held on Sunday, the 21st ult.:—*Deacons:* Armagh, 4; Bangor, 4; Canterbury, 5; Chichester, 7; Clough, 15; Durham, 5; Exeter, 8; Gloucester and Bristol, 10; Hereford, 3; London, 19; Lichfield, 13; Llandaff, 5; Lincoln, 9; Meath, 1; Manchester, 13; Oxford, 24; Ripon, 8; Rochester, 10; St. Asaph, 3; St. David's, 8; Salisbury, 11; Winchester, 15; York, 16; total, 216. *Priests:* Armagh, 8; Bangor, 4; Canterbury, 7; Chichester, 10; Clough, 10; Durham, 7; Dublin, 8; Exeter, 8; Gloucester and Bristol, 12; Hereford, 6; London, 8; Lichfield, 16; Llandaff, 11; Lincoln, 11; Meath, 2; Manchester, 8; Oxford, 27; Ripon, 5; Rochester, 10; St. David's, 6; Salisbury, 18; Winchester, 15; York, 15; total, 229.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have lately taken place:—*Rectories:* The Rev. M. H. Vine, to St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Benjamin Marston to Glascombe, with the chapels of Colva and Ruten annexed, Radnorshire; the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, to All Hallows, Staining, London; the Rev. Thomas Garnham Luard, to Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex; the Rev. Alexander Peters Birrell, to Oving, near Chichester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. J. C. Innes, curate of Houghton, near Stockbridge, from the inhabitants on his removal; the Rev. H. Jones, from the Rector and parishioners of North Stoke and Newnham Warren, Oxon, on resigning the curacy of those parishes; the Rev. J. Webb Lloyd, on vacating the curacy of Barreystone, near Dover, by all the parishioners; the Rev. J. Evans, from the congregation of Portland Chapel, Bath; the Rev. T. Cooke, of St. Peter's, Brighton, from the congregation, on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency; the Rev. C. M. Kianert, curate of Petworth, from the parishioners, on his departure; the Rev. Henry Fletcher, on his resigning the curacy of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury; the Rev. Canon Webster, late Vicar of Stranton, from his parishioners, on his leaving; the Rev. Edward Gibson, of Allesley, near Coventry, on the eve of his retiring from his scholastic duties, from his present and some of his former pupils; the Rev. Robert Bickerdike, curate, from the congregation and inhabitants of Stanley; the Rev. William Brewster, of St. Matthew, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, from the congregation.

ST. JOHN'S, CARDIFF.—This beautiful structure was reopened for divine service on Tuesday last week, after having undergone an entire alteration in the internal arrangements. The old and heavy pews have been removed, and more modern and convenient forms substituted, by which 300 additional sittings are obtained, 200 of which will be appropriated to the poor. The Bishop of Llandaff preached an admirable and appropriate discourse in the morning, from Acts xvii. 23, 24; and in the evening the Rev. John Webb, Vicar of the parish, preached from Psalm xlviii. 8. The congregations on both occasions were very large, and there was collected in the morning £67 7s. 6d., and in the evening £23 4s., exclusive of donations from the Bishop, and £25 from T. W. Booker, Esq., M.P., who, with his family, attended the morning service.

At the annual meeting of the Worcester Society for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans, held on Monday, at Worcester, the Bishop of Worcester in the chair, it was stated that the total collection for the charity at the last Worcester festival was £1010 6s., being £9 less than in 1848. This will be divided between the three diocesan societies of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, in equal parts.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society, held on Christmas-eve, the Lord Bishop in the chair, a grant of £900 was made towards the building of the new church about to be erected at Soho, in the parish of Handsworth.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Tension Caffie, M.A., who has been for some years past the minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, publicly announced from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a clergyman of the Church of England, having been joined in that step by his congregation assembling in that chapel. He stated that he had left the Church of England because the doctrine of baptismal regeneration was taught in its formularies, and held by the Prayer-book to be a fundamental principle.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT AND ST. BARNABAS.—Not twelve months ago Mr. Bennett left St. Barnabas and quitted England. He has spent eight or nine months in Roman Catholic countries, and much of the time in Rome itself. Rumour relates that the sight of Italy and Spain is not likely to detach him from the English communion. Mr. Bennett has returned to England, and he has, it is said, at the invitation of the trustees of the Marquis of Bath, accepted the living of Frome Selwood, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

EXTENSION OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.—The extension of postal communication by steam-vessels proposed to be established from the principal ports of the United States on the great lines of commercial traffic with Europe, Central America, and the East, has now assumed an importance which entitles it to consideration. By the official report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, we find that offers have been made to his department to contract for a mail service from New York to Antwerp; from New York, by Gibraltar, Marseilles, and Toulon, to Genoa; from Philadelphia to Antwerp; and for the extension of the New York and Havre line to Bremen; from New York to San Francisco, by the Nicaragua route; from Philadelphia to Havannah; from New York to New Orleans, by ocean steamers, in connexion with a contemplated railroad service across the state of Florida; from New York to Galway, in Ireland; from New York to Venezuela, by way of St. Thomas and other West India islands; from San Francisco to China and Calcutta. Other lines have been projected to the Brazils and other parts of Central and South America, but have not been submitted to the Government.

As regards the lines to Antwerp, it is stated that the Belgian Government is ready to co-operate in their speedy establishment and in their maintenance, as they would be exceedingly advantageous to the two countries, not only as respects their postal intercourse, but also, in a much higher degree, as respects their commercial interests. The proposition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New York and Galway is to carry the mail for ten years in steam-ships, readily converted into war steamers for 100,000 dollars per annum for each ship employed, or to contract for such service, and receive for it only the postage which shall arise from such mail matter as may be actually transmitted in the ships of the proposed line. This proposition is recommended to the early and favourable consideration of Congress by the Postmaster-General, for the reason that he considers it would lessen the time now occupied for the transmission of the mails between the United States and England, and for other cogent reasons not directly connected with its usefulness for mail purposes. The report also states, that looking to the eventual establishment of a steam-mail line between California and China, and the Sandwich Islands, the postmaster at San Francisco has been instructed to open a mail service with those countries, by every convenient opportunity afforded by vessels employed in those seas. For the establishment of a steam mail service on this route, a bill is now before the American Congress. The extensions of steam mail service in this country are—the proposed contracts for the conveyance of mails to Australia, by way of the Cape and Singapore in alternate months; a contract for the conveyance of mails to the coast of Africa; and the extension of the Indian and China service by way of the Mediterranean. The English Government, it is stated, have just granted a charter for a steam company to run vessels between Galway and Halifax.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD GRANVILLE.—One of those coincidences in which curious people are prone to indulge is to be found in the mottoes attached to the coat of arms of the families of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville. The device of the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is "*Flecti, non Frangi*," while that of the Foreign Secretary is "*Frangas, non Flectes*." The similarity in sound, and opposition in sense, of these two mottoes of the respective noble houses to which our late and present Foreign Secretaries belong will strike at once the curious in such matters, when it is considered how these devices were selected long ago by the founders of those families, when the present events could scarcely have presented themselves to their imagination. The ingenious will further amuse themselves by making the application to the case of the accomplished nobleman, who may have "bent" to rise again, but who may not yet be "broken."

The National Public School Association are about to appoint a deputation to wait upon Lord John Russell. His Lordship, having already given an audience to the deputation appointed by the rival society—the Manchester and Salford—has consented to an interview, and has fixed the 31st of January for it.

The Austrian war-steamer *Lucia* is ordered to fetch the Queen of Greece, who desires again to visit Germany.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been dispensing a Royal hospitality to a distinguished circle of guests during the past week at Windsor Castle.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness. His Serene Highness was accompanied by his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister for the Netherlands at this Court, and attended by Baron Haden and Baron Roggenback.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined daily with the Royal party; and among the nobility and gentry who have shared the hospitality of her Majesty and the Prince may be mentioned Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, the Right. Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, and his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer.

The mornings have been devoted by the gentlemen to shooting over the Royal preserves. The Queen and the Ladies of the Court have taken frequent driving and walking exercises.

On Saturday last her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to London, for the purpose of visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

On Sunday the Queen and his Royal Highness attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley performed the service and administered the Sacrament to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Monday the Queen granted audiences to his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; Count Walewski, the French Ambassador; Monsieur Charles Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, Commissaire Général du Gouvernement de France; Lord Cowley and Earl Granville.

On New Year's Day (Thursday) a grand musical performance, to which a select circle were honoured with invitations, took place in the Waterloo Chamber. Mendelssohn's "Edipus" was the work selected by her Majesty.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Friday, the 26th ult. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President), the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Earl Grey (Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), the Marquis of Clanricarde (Postmaster-General), Lord Seymour (First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings), Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward).

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by command of her Majesty, sworn one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. Earl Granville received from the Queen his seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen.

Luncheon was served to the official circle in the Castle previous to the Privy Council.

THE ROYAL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Her Majesty's annual and munificent New Year's gifts to the poor of the Royal borough of Windsor were distributed on Thursday morning in the riding-school of the Castle, in the presence of the Court.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his command, that an extra week's holidays should be granted, as a mark of the satisfaction he derived from his visit to the Westminster play on Monday, the 22d ult.

The Duke of Richmond's daughter (states a Berlin letter of the 26th ult.), Lady Augusta Lennox, married, on 27th November last, to Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, has received from the Grand Duke of Weimar the title of Countess of Dornberg. Not being of princely blood, she could only be married morganatically, or with the left hand, and cannot receive the title of Princess.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has taken a mansion in Portland-place for a term of years. His Serene Highness does not intend to retire from the Grenadier Guards, having merely resigned the Adjutancy of the 3d battalion of that corps.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have entertained a large party at Trentham during the holidays. Great festivities took place to celebrate the birthday of the Marquis of Stafford.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have received a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond's party, at Goodwood Park, includes Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of March, and Lords George Henry and Alexander Lennox.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived in Portman-square from Easton-park, Suffolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a select circle of friends at Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness Camden are passing the holidays at Wilderness-park, near Sevenoaks, where a family circle are assembled.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Brady, the Attorney-General, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Sir Thomas Redington, the Bishop of Meath, General Stuart, Hon. General Ponsonby, &c. Major Henry Ponsonby, A.D.C. in waiting.

His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland is surrounded at this festive season by a circle of relatives and friends.

Lady Harriet Kavanagh is en route to Bombay, partly overland, to see Mr. Kavanagh, her son. Owing to Mr. Kavanagh's unexpected illness, another gentleman must be appointed to fill the office of High Sheriff of the county of Carlow.

The following personages have left Dublin:—The Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl and Countess of Fingall and Lady Henrietta Plunkett, the Earl and Countess of Clonmel and Lady Maria Scott, Viscount Gormanstown, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston and Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Powis, Earl of Caledon, Earl and Countess of Beville, Viscount Templeton, Viscount Bangor, Lord Clonbrock, Viscount Earlsfort, &c.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have left Grosvenor-square, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. Lady Stuart de Ros has arrived at Lord Canning's residence in Grosvenor-square, from Tittenhanger, Herts.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have been entertaining a large party of friends at Grimston Park during the holidays. His Lordship's guests have included, among others, the leading residents in the neighbourhood, to whom a succession of entertainments marked by the most liberal hospitality have been given.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule have left Grosvenor-street for Stratton Park, near Winchester, on a visit to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Arabella Baring.

Sir David Baird, Bart. (of Newbyth), was, according to the latest accounts, going on favourably at his seat in Scotland.

The Earl Delawarr, since his return from Germany, has much improved in health, and the noble Earl and Countess are now seeing company at Backhurst Park.

The Countess of Clarendon, with her usual liberality, has sent £50 to be expended in coals and meal for the poor of Castleknock and Blanchardstown. Her Excellency distributed £10 worth of clothing among them last week.

We have been requested to give a positive contradiction to the reports which have appeared in some of our weekly contemporaries relative to the marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun.—*Morning Post*.

Captain and Mrs. Washington Hibbert are entertaining a large party of the Roman Catholic nobility, at their seat, Bilton Grange, near Rugby, during the holidays. Among the guests are Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Sheriff Swift, M. Searle, &c.

COMBERMERE ABBEY.—This fine old mansion is now the scene of great festivity, Lord and Lady Combermere being engaged in entertaining a succession of noble visitors during the winter season. The noble Viscount distributed the beef of four fat oxen to the poor, while her Ladyship, as usual, has been the "ministering angel" in her gifts of clothes and blankets to several hundred families, and continues open a soup-kitchen.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE.—On the 26th ult., at the invitation of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, about 200 of the children of the nobility and gentry of the county Down, accompanied by their parents or friends, enjoyed the pleasure of a brilliant fancy ball at the family mansion of their noble hosts, the occasion being the anniversary of the birthday of the Earl of Hillsborough. The young Earl of Hillsborough appeared in the costume of the period, of George II., and Lady Alice Hill in that of a lady of the same era. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the youthful company crowded around a magnificent Christmas tree, to share in the distribution of its 200 prizes. When supper was over, dancing was resumed in the ball-room.

A very fine painting of the "Crucifixion," attributed to Rubens, has just been presented to the Liverpool Town Gallery of Art (which is in connexion with the Free Public Library and Museum), by Henry Steele, Esq., purchased by him at a sale at Hooton Hall.

Among the recent contributions to the museum of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew is a very interesting series of objects manufactured from the fibre of the outer husk of the cocoa-nut, presented by Mr. Troloar, of 42, Ludgate-hill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.—The promoters of the Richison or clerical scheme of education for these boroughs are looking out for members of the Legislature to bring in their bill before Parliament next session. One of the borough members, Mr. Milner Gibson, is an advocate of the national plan (secular); and Mr. Bright, though unpledged on the question, is not thought to be orthodox enough. They are also unfortunate in one, if not both, of the South Lancashire members—Mr. Alexander Henry being the president of the Secular Association. Mr. Brown's opinions are not very generally known on the question. Under these circumstances, it is probable that Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P. for the northern division of the county, will be solicited to introduce the measure.

THE BIRMINGHAM MARKET HALL FOUNTAIN.—This fountain was opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult. (Christmas-eve), and has since been in full play. From a basin of Yorkshire sandstone, fifteen feet in diameter, and capable of containing 1000 gallons of water, rises a double plinth of sandstone, supporting a handsome pedestal of magnesian limestone, on which is placed the metal-work of the fountain. This consists of a fluted metal shaft, surmounted by a Greek tazza, and surrounded by four figures of children emblematic of four of the principal branches of industry carried on in Birmingham—those of the gun-maker, glassblower, bronzer, and engineer. An antique vase, out of which the jet of water proceeds, forms what may be termed the apex of the column, the water falling into the tazza being discharged into the basin below through eight apertures in so many lions' heads. Suspended from rings attached to the panels of the pedestal, and resting upon the consoles, are four groups in bronze, representing the various commodities sold in the market. One of these is composed of fish, another of game, a third of vegetables, and the fourth of flowers and fruit. The group allusive to the commodities sold in the Hall is a happy thought spiritedly expressed. The metal-work alone cost £900.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Ramsey having threatened to impugn the decision of the Earl of Carlisle removing him from the office of judge of the Liverpool County Court, the learned gentleman, it appears, is about to carry the matter to the Court of Queen's Bench, to test the validity of his removal. That was the current impression, at all events, in the court on Monday morning, which opened at nine o'clock for the December sittings, before the newly-appointed judge, Mr. Joseph Pollock. Mr. Statham, clerk of the court, has received the following letter from Mr. Ramsey, which was in the learned gentleman's own handwriting:—"Temple, Dec. 27, 1851. Sir,—You will please to adjourn the County Court when it shall be held on the 29th inst., to the 27th of January, 1852; and I do hereby order the same to be adjourned accordingly. WILLIAM RAMSEY, Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool." In the course of the day, Mr. Wheeler, solicitor, applied to his Honor to have a case reheard which Mr. Ramsey had already decided against Mr. Wheeler's client. At the November sitting a similar application was made to Mr. Pollock by Mr. Wheeler, but his Honor declined until the result of Mr. Ramsey's appeal was known. On Monday morning his Honor again postponed the rehearing of the case until after next term; and from this decision it is thought that he expects the appeal of Mr. Ramsey will come before the judges in January.

FORGERY ON THE YORKSHIRE BANK.—Several forged notes, purporting to be of this bank, were put in circulation in Leeds on Wednesday week, and also in other towns of Yorkshire about the same time. The forged notes were dated at Doncaster, December 4, 1850, signed W. Cooper, and entered Robt. Stockill, and are easily distinguishable from the genuine ones, owing to defect in engraving the capital German text "Y," the very first letter in the note, in which the lowest stroke of that letter, on the left-hand side, and the uppermost on the right hand, are omitted altogether. The numbers of such notes as have appeared are various, but are composed of the figures 2, 6, and 8, five figures being used in every instance. On the following Friday, two men, named Jones and Jackson, were committed for trial from Bradford on five separate charges of having uttered these notes; and, in all, so far as can be ascertained, twenty £5 notes have been passed in that town alone. In Leeds, three men, named James Ellis, Edward Marshall, and John Green, were brought up on Monday, and underwent a long examination before Ralph Markland, Esq., and C. E. Mace, Esq., on the charge of passing those notes. The result of the examination was, that Ellis and Marshall were committed for trial at the next York assizes; and Green was remanded to a future day, when it is expected evidence against him will also be produced.

THE LANCASHIRE EMPLOYERS OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.—The great employers of labour in this department of trade in Lancashire had a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, at which they decided on joining and becoming a portion of the central association in London. The meeting was attended by the representatives of more than 50 firms, and presided over by Mr. T. B. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp Brothers and Co., Manchester. The meeting appeared to be unanimous in their determination to resist every attempt at dictation on the part of the men as alike injurious to employer and employed; and from the conversation that occurred it appeared that many establishments had singly resisted such attempts at dictation on former occasions, and had been successful. Some, however, had not shown sufficient firmness, and had become the slaves of their men, and submitted to the grossest tyranny, dictated by a few unseen agitators. We learn that there is a good deal of sympathy with the employers under the extraordinary dictation attempted; and that though many of them are under bonds or engagements to complete machinery by a given time, their customers have signified the greatest readiness to extend the utmost amount of indulgence that may be sought in the completion of their contracts.

SACRILEGE AT HOUGHAM CHURCH.—The parish church of Hougham, about three miles from Dover, was sacrilegiously entered on Christmas-eve. Thieves, no doubt, anticipated removing the plate, but this was fortunately deposited elsewhere. They carried off an iron chest, containing deeds, &c., belonging to the church, but abandoned their booty after taking it across a few fields, doubtless from its heavy nature. Some books, however, were stolen.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—In the immediate vicinity of Nottingham robberies and burglaries have of late been very frequent. On Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. King, lace-manufacturer, of Walker-street, Sneyton, accompanied by a young lady, named Smith, was walking along the Trent-lane, a rather lonely road, about a mile from the town, and had proceeded half-way down the lane, three hundred yards from the nearest dwelling, when a tall man, rather suspiciously attired, passed him. After the man had passed him a few yards he gave a peculiar whistle, which was answered by another, and in a few seconds three fellows, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, rushed upon Mr. King and his companion. The young lady screamed aloud, but was quickly rendered insensible by blows from the bludgeons. Two of the ruffians attacked Mr. King, who, being unarmed and unprepared, was very soon overpowered. He offered all the money and valuables upon his person; but, this not being a considerable sum, it is supposed, incensed the villains, as they used the most brutal and murderous means to prevent him from giving any alarm. From the words uttered by one of the ruffians when leaving, no doubt they supposed their victims could not survive the attack. When discovered, Mr. King and his companion were in a shockingly mutilated condition. They were both removed to Mr. King's residence, and attended by Mr. Burrows, surgeon, immediately; the lady still remains there, it being unsafe to remove her to her own house. None of the robbers have yet been apprehended.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.—A murder of a most heinous character was committed on Saturday last, at Belper, about eight miles from Derby, and near the extensive manufactories of Messrs. Strutt, by a man named Anthony Turner, residing at Lane-end, in the immediate neighbourhood. Turner collected the rents of a widow lady named Barnes, who lived with a relative, the Rev. J. Bannister, a clergyman of the Church of England, at Field-house, Belper. Having been a defaulter to a considerable amount, Mrs. Barnes sent him a note the day previous to say that he would not be allowed to collect any more rents, and that he was to consider himself discharged from his situation. This notice exasperated him, and, at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, he went to a provision shop in Belper, kept by a man named Haslam, from whom he borrowed a large carving-knife, and immediately went direct to Field-house, the deceased's residence, and asked to see Mrs. Barnes. The servant went up stairs, and told Mrs. Barnes that Turner wished to speak to her; but she refused to grant him an interview, and the servant returned with a message to that effect. Turner said he would not go away without seeing her, and, entering the house, pushed the girl aside, and rushed up stairs. The servant, very much alarmed, ran to fetch the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was in an adjoining building. Mr. Bannister immediately ran into the house, and on proceeding up stairs met Turner coming down with the knife in his hand, which was covered with blood. Turner, after a short struggle, was precipitated down stairs. Mr. Bannister immediately proceeded into the unfortunate lady's room, where he found her lying upon the ground, with her head almost severed from her body. One of her thumbs had been cut off, as if in struggling to prevent the knife from lacerating her throat. Medical aid was immediately in attendance, but life was quite extinct. Turner, after passing Mr. Bannister on the stairs, as already described, on leaving the house met the servant girl coming in, and he made an attempt to strike her with the knife, but she turned her head and evaded the blow. The murderer then ran off at the top of his speed, and succeeded in escaping detection until Monday, when he was arrested in a house adjoining his own cottage. Mrs. Barnes was upwards of sixty years of age.

The Prefect of the Seine (Paris) has confirmed the ornamental painting which is to be executed in the Salon de l'Empereur at the Hôtel de Ville to M. Horace Vernet; that in the Salle du Zodiaque, to M. Léon Cognet; and the Salon du Président, to M. Cyprien.

M. GUIZOT.—M. Brière, a publisher in Paris, brought an action before the civil tribunal against M. D. Didier, another publisher, to obtain damages of 75,000 francs for his having published a work by M. Guizot, called "Histoire des Origines du Gouvernement représentatif en Europe," which he alleged was only a reproduction of a work by the same author, called "Essais sur l'Histoire de France," of which he had purchased the copyright in 1823. But the tribunal thought that the "Essais" were only the reproduction of M. Guizot's lectures as professor; and that the "Histoire des Origines" was an entirely different work. It accordingly dismissed the demand, and condemned M. Brière in all the costs.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 20th publishes a series of regulations for the introduction of postage stamps. There are to be stamps of eight different values, varying from half a balocco to seven balocchi (a balocco is about a half-penny). The stamps represent the triple crown and the keys. Letters for the interior may or may not be prepaid by means of stamps; but letters for foreign states must. In every other respect the regulations are the same as those adopted by other countries.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—The *Naval and Military Gazette* has the following:—"It is stated that a military inspector of garrison and regimental schools is to be nominated, of such rank that his authority may not clash with the commissions of lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments. We have reason to believe that this is preparatory to arrangements for the examination of officers prior to their promotion to the rank of captain."

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.—It is supposed that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the army and ordnance committee, one of the recruiting districts will be reduced. The Coventry district will probably be the one selected for this reduction.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) that, at a recent meeting of the committee of this club, the names of Captain Holder and Mr. McGeachy Allynne (late a captain in the 89th regiment), both recently convicted of fraudulent conspiracy, were ordered to be struck out of the list of members.

THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE CAPE.—The service companies of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Buller, embarked at Dover in the *Mesura*, screw steamer, yesterday, 2nd of January, for the Cape of Good Hope. Drafts from the *dépôts* 2d, 6th, 43d, 45th, 2d battalion 60th, 73d, and 74th, and from the 1st battalions 12th and 91st infantry, as well as a small detachment from the *dépôt* of the 12th Lancers, also embarked for that colony, on board the *Birkenhead*, war steamer. These reinforcements for service at the Cape will altogether amount to about 1200 men of all ranks. There is no foundation for the report that the 85th Regiment will proceed to the Cape. In fact, this corps is now under orders to proceed next year to Malta.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, from the 72nd Regiment, will succeed to the colonelcy of the 78th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Anderson. Lieut.-General Aitchison will succeed to the colonelcy of the 72nd, vice Sir Neil Douglas.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FROM BEHRING'S STRAITS.—Later intelligence from Behring's Straits puts us in possession of a melancholy fact respecting an officer of the *Enterprise* searching ship. Lieut. Barnard and Mr. E. Adams, assistant-surgeon, had been left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, in Oct., 1850, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and from the natives inland. In pursuance of this object, Lieut. Barnard, with an interpreter, had gone early in January to a distant post, intending to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighbouring chiefs. During the night the post was surrounded by a large body of Ko-yu-kuk Indians, several of whom at daybreak entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. The latter then laid siege to the post—sheathing themselves behind wooden shields, stuck upright in the snow; but one of the party being soon afterwards shot, the whole retired to an Esquimaux village at some distance, where they committed great cruelties, killing upwards of sixty natives, including women and children. Lieut. Barnard died of his wounds on the afternoon of the day following the attack. Mr. Adams, on hearing of the event at Michaelowski, proceeded with a number of Russians to the distant post, where he found the body of his late companion.

NEW STEAM NAVIGATION ACT.—On Wednesday last the new Steam Navigation Act, passed in August last, came into force; and the other acts on the same subject (9 and 10 Vict., c. 101; and 11 and 12 Vict., c. 81), are repealed. The laws relating to steam navigation are now consolidated, so that they are to be found—which is an advantage—in one statute. The act, after stating that the naval department of the Board of Trade is to assist in its execution; treats of the survey of steam-vessels, and the number of passengers they are allowed to carry; of the build of iron steamers, of safety-valves, of boats, &c., in sea-going vessels; of lights and provision against accidents from collision; of the inspection of steam-vessels, and of legal proceedings, with some miscellaneous matters. On all these subjects there are various provisions to render steam navigation safe. The Board of Trade is to fix the number of passengers in all steamers; and after the 31st of March steam-vessels are required to carry safety-valves out of the control of the engineer, which valves are to be deemed a necessary part of the machinery upon which the surveyor-general is to report. This regulation is for the additional safety of the passengers.

The Government contract for 50,000 gallons rum for the navy was taken on Saturday by Messrs. Lemon, Hart, and Son, of 59, Fenchurch-street.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE BOROUGH.—As Mr. Blewitt, the present member, will soon vacate his seat, on account of the position held by him in the Monmouthshire and Glamorgan Bank, Mr. Lindsay, a London shipowner, has addressed the electors. He told them that he began life a destitute orphan boy, at sea, and at twenty had returned home commander of an Indian man. He was a Dissenter in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and would support Sir Benjamin Hall in his measures for Church and State reform. He would resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome. He was for reduction of expenditure, for reforms in the Royal dockyards and Customs. He agreed with Mr. Huskisson's views of the Navigation Laws, and was opposed to those of Mr. Labouchere. He was for free Trade, but would not give France privileges she denied to us. He was for the ballot and extension of the suffrage, but not for the universal voting. Sir B. Hall supported Mr. Lindsay, but was taken to task by a local elector for his interference with Newport. Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, who is interested in the trade of the town, is the candidate in the Conservative interest.

PLYMOUTH.—In the event of a dissolution, there will be a contest. Besides Lord Ebrington and Mr. Roundell Palmer, the members, there are two new candidates: Mr. Collier, a barrister, son of the late member, and Mr. Braine, both Liberals.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. M. J. Feilden, of Fenscombe, is announced as a candidate for the representation of Blackburn at the next general election.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION AT WINDSOR FOR ENCOURAGING THE ARTISAN AND LABOURER.—The noble example set by H.R.H. Prince Albert is now being followed by many of the nobility and gentry, by establishing associations to award prizes to artisans and labourers. At Windsor prizes are given to those who have brought up their families without resort to parochial relief, except in cases of sickness—to families distinguished for tidiness and cleanliness—to children who go regularly to school—to well-conducted servants or labourers, male or female, who have been the longest time in service, who have laid by savings for a deferred annuity—to the best cultivators of gardens or allotments—to the exhibitors the best collections of vegetables and produce, or of cottage handicraft.

LORD NORMANBY.—*Galignani* of Saturday last contradicts the statement put forth in the various journals, that the police employed in arresting Cavaignac and Changarnier on the night of the 2d of December had discovered a voluminous correspondence, in which the British Government, or its representative, Lord Normanby, had very freely recorded their admiration of the Republic, and their contempt for Napoleon. "We are enabled," says the *Messenger*, "to give this absurd *ad dit* the most unqualified contradiction; it is without a shadow of foundation."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE NORTHERN POWERS.—The following extract from the lithographed foreign correspondence of the Parisian office which supplies the French and English journals with news is very curious, as it is dated the day before the announcement of Lord Palmerston's secession from office was made in the London journals:—"Vienna, Dec. 23.—Rumours are current here of negotiations said to have been engaged in by high personages in England with our Court, without the knowledge of Lord Palmerston. Their object is said to be a rapprochement between the two Courts, and the retirement of the noble Lord from office is announced as certain to happen soon. The first index of this rapprochement has been the admission of Lord Westmoreland to an audience, and his invitation to dinner by the Emperor. There are many persons who affirm loudly that England will return to the continental policy, which does not mean the institution of a military Government, repugnant to the habits and tastes of the English, but her adhesion to the counter revolutionary system. It is to be commenced by the expulsion of the political refugees, and by supporting all measures that can destroy the European democratic propaganda."

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—Frederick William Pott, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, has lately added to the valuable collection of pictures in this establishment, by presenting to the governors two original portraits—one of Shakespeare, and the other of Ben Jonson. This act of generosity and favour towards an institution of which Mr. Pott's father was an active governor, and of which he himself has been for many years a strenuous advocate, has been accepted by the committee of the hospital with great gratification.

BANKER'S PRIZE E-SAY.—The prize of £100, offered in January last by James William Gilbart, Esq., F.R.S., of the London and Westminster Bank, for the best essay upon the Great Exhibition in connexion with "Practical Banking," has been awarded to Mr. Granville Sharp, accountant in the East of England Bank at Norwich.

LEGEND OF THE ROBIN REDBREAST.—The following beautiful legend of the robin redbreast, which I have just met with, was quite new to me; like that sweet superstition current in Brittany, which would explain the cause why the robin redbreast has always been a favourite and protégé of man. While our Saviour was bearing his cross, one of these birds, they say, took one thorn from his crown, which dyed its breast; and ever since that time robin redbreasts have been the friends of man.—"Communications with the Unseen World," p. 26.—*Notes and Queries*.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—(Extract of a Letter from Hobart Town, Aug. 1.)—The great gold discoveries in New South Wales are the all-absorbing subject of conversation here, which is unsettling the minds of all classes—nothing but "the diggings" is thought of. Only fancy one man picking a hundredweight of pure gold out of one hole; putting it into his gig, driving to the bank, and receiving £4500 for his morning's work! If this goes on, it must unsettle the whole monetary system of the world. California has produced nothing equal to this. As soon as the news of the auriferous discovery spreads, there will, doubtless, be an enormous number of diggers from all parts of the world. We shall suffer here most seriously; indeed, already the prices of provisions have nearly doubled! Everything finding its way back to New South Wales. The people here are already beginning to look after their copper, as likely in time to become the most valuable metal. We are nearly through our winter, if winter it can be called, with a bright blue sky, and just cold enough to render fire agreeable, without its being necessary. We have seen snow once at a distance, for a few hours.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.



BAKING THE NEW YEAR'S CAKE.

THE BAKING AND BREAKING OF THE NEW YEAR'S-EVE CAKE—
A CHRISTMAS CUSTOM IN IRELAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS fine old festival, whose origin is lost amidst the Pagan darkness that surrounds so many of the customs of this country, and yet rendered dear to its inhabitants by the joyous associations of childhood, like many others, is now passing away not only from the practice, but also from the recollection, of the people; yet they delight to talk of those times when the worthy good man, either in "the big house" or "comfortable homestead," made known to his cherished friends and humble dependents that the "lady of the house" or the "good woman" was to have her New Year's-eve Cake; and the sly invitation was sure to gather all who cherished genuine wit and humour to witness the making of the cake—that important portion of the meal—to enjoy the drollery of him or her installed as high priest, and to sing

the requisite incantations to secure the success of the charmed cake. This, having been once fairly placed on the griddle, (in those days our forefathers knew little of the oven for such uses), became an object of interest to more than one, and many were the sly colleens who, when the lad of her choice placed in the fire a sprig of the still verdant holly or ivy that decorated the kitchen, would adroitly steal in another little sprig to the blazing pile, to see if her fortune burned and kept pace with his; if it did so, (like the burnt nuts of All-ahllows-eve) a smooth current of happiness for the coming year was indicated.

Those were, indeed, days of simplicity, when the baron and the peasant met alike under the same roof; when even the humble itinerant fiddler who played his way through the country was expected to witness the next: spirant to manhood lay hold of the well-made and substantial cake, and, with his mimic strength, dash it against the door, when it was shivered to pieces, whilst the assembled witnesses of the scene offered up

in spirit an humble but fervent prayer that cold, want, or hunger might not enter that door for the ensuing year. The fragments of the cake were then scrambled for, and certain was he or she who succeeded in securing the first fragment that touched the ground, that they, too, would have a home and a New Year's Cake ere the next year was out.

To this succeeded a scene of romping, eating and drinking, dancing and singing, such as can only be witnessed in Ireland; and the mirth continues up to the hour that marks our passage from one year into another, when a fervent prayer is offered up to Him who has brought us thus to a new year, and enabled us to see the light of another.

We recollect, when a schoolboy, thinking with delight over our promised enjoyments of a New Year's Cake, and of all our schoolfellows having the same promise of enjoyment held out to them; whereas we believe that the practice is now only carried out in the more comfortable and wealthy homes of the south and midland counties of poor old Ireland.



BREAKING THE NEW YEAR'S CAKE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL GRANVILLE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, second Earl Granville, eldest son, by the second daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, of the first Earl, who was ambassador to Russia, the Hague, and for seventeen years at Paris, was born May 11, 1815. In 1828 he was sent to Eton; and in 1832 entered Christchurch, where he took his degree in 1834. In the following year he became under his father *attaché* to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, for the borough of Morpeth. In the same session he made his first speech, taking the Liberal side in a debate on the policy of the Quadruple Alliance.

At the general election, on the death of William IV., in 1837, his Lordship was again, without a contest, returned for Morpeth, and on the meeting of Parliament had the honour of moving the first address to her Majesty. At the close of the session he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, retired from Parliament, and continued to hold the office until 1840; when, on the appointment of Sir George Anson to the governorship of Chelsea Hospital, his Lordship became a candidate for the vacated seat at Lichfield, and again had the good fortune to be elected without a contest. During his absence from the House, the question of repeal of the Corn Laws, first moved by Mr. Villiers in 1838, had, through his perseverance, become prominent. Out of doors the agitation had gained ground, but in the House both the great parties were still opposed to any removal of the bread tax. His Lordship at once gave his support to the proposal for its total and immediate repeal; and, irrespective of party, both in office and opposition, in the Commons and the Lords, voted and spoke during the whole of the struggle for the untaxing of food, and the enfranchisement of commerce on the side of complete Free Trade. At the general election of 1841, he was again returned for Lichfield.

In the January of 1846 his Lordship was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire; succeeded to the peerage; and in the following session first spoke in the Lords, in support of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In July of the same year he was appointed Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, an appointment which at the close of the year he resigned to accept the office of an unpaid Commissioner of Railways; and in the May of 1848 he succeeded the Right Hon. Milner Gibson as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Macaulay as Paymaster of the Forces. In 1847 Mr. Ricardo's committee sat in the Commons on the Navigation Laws. In the following year Lord Granville was a member of the committee in the Lords, and subsequently, both on the second reading and in committee, spoke at length upon the question, especially in reply to Lord Brougham, pointing out that the state of our treaties rendered any measure of reciprocity such as Lord Ellenborough had proposed impossible; and that, as to America, the very preamble of their own law which declared it purely a retaliative act on the part of the United States, ensured us just so much liberty of navigation as we should grant—a view the correctness of which was early proved by the American proclamation, giving complete equality, except in the coasting, to our shipping with their own, immediately on the passing of the bill repealing our Navigation Laws. At the request of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and assured by the most kindly-offered assistance of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Granville consented to act as Vice-President of the Royal Commission, for the Great Exhibition, of which he was throughout one of the most diligent working members. He spoke at the meetings at York and Birmingham; on board the *Atlantic* steam-ship, at Liverpool; and at Paris on the occasion of the visit in August last; and one of his best speeches in the House was in 1850, in reply to Lord Brougham's attack upon the Exhibition.

In the late session his Lordship was chairman of the committee on the Patent Laws, took the entire management of the proposed measure



THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

of reform; and, in introducing the bill, expressed himself not only in favour of such changes as were proposed, but as in his own conviction going so far as the belief that it would be best to have no Patent Laws. In October, 1851, Lord Granville was called to a seat in the Cabinet; and on Friday, December 27, had delivered to him the seals of the Foreign-office, as the successor of Lord Palmerston—an office rendered the more difficult by the eminent ability and the home popularity of his predecessor.

Lord Granville, except on the questions we have named, has but seldom spoken in either House; but in the Lords he has been a working member of several important committees, and has been a constant supporter of Liberal measures.

His Lordship married, in 1840, the only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Dalberg, relict of Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSOLITE."

THE beautiful clipper ship *Chrysolite*, engraved below, is one of two fine vessels built at Aberdeen by Messrs. Hall and Sons, for the China trade; the *Stornaway*, of 600 tons, belonging to Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, merchants of London; and the *Chrysolite*, of 450 tons, belonging to the enterprising firm of Taylor and Potter, of Liverpool. The *Stornaway* arrived in the Thames some weeks back from her first voyage to China, after two splendid passages out and home, of 102 and 103 days, having beaten the American clipper ships *Oriental* and *Surprise*—in each case some days. The *Chrysolite*, of 450 tons, reached Liverpool on the 1st of December, after two surprisingly rapid voyages of 102 days out, and 104

home, having been absent but seven months and six days; and, like her consort, having completely beaten the American clipper *Memnon*, of 1200 tons. The latter ship sailed from Whampoa three days before the *Chrysolite*; notwithstanding which the latter came up with the *Memnon* on the 21st day, tried with her for fifteen hours in a dead beat to windward through the Gaspar Straits, beat her completely, and left her 9½ miles astern, having had a good fresh breeze all the time. After this the *Chrysolite* fell in with H. M. frigate *Havannah*, of 20 guns, a very fine and fast-sailing vessel, of 1000 tons: the two were in company for fifteen days, and the frigate could not leave her; in fact, the *Chrysolite* kept her astern from two to five miles, as her log proves, although the frigate crowded every stitch of canvas she could set, thus proving her admirable sailing qualities; while the officers of the *Havannah* acknowledged that she was the only ship they had ever fallen in with during their commission that had been able to hold with them. The two vessels parted company about 700 miles from the Azores—the frigate for Portsmouth, the *Chrysolite* for Liverpool; the latter arriving three days before the frigate. Her official character, as given by her captain, proves her a most superior ship; and her whole performance shows that, whenever it comes to a fair field and real work, she is well able to cope with and lead the fastest of the "boasted American clippers." The *Flying Cloud* has, it appears by the American papers, gone on from California to China, to take the place of the *Memnon*, unfortunately lost in the China sea, after being left by the *Chrysolite*. The *Flying Cloud* will thus make the return voyage in company with the *Stornaway* and *Chrysolite*, and their respective powers will be well tried.

It is a remarkable fact, that the *Chrysolite* within the past year was launched and fitted; sailed on her first voyage last April; returned, and will sail on her second voyage to China next week; all within twelve months; the builder, owners, and captain having just reason to be proud of each other and their ship.

The *Chrysolite* made the voyage from Liverpool to Anjeer in 80 days. This is the quickest voyage on record. The *Oriental* made the same passage out in 89 days, and that was without precedent; but, for the present, the *Chrysolite* has the palm. This ship, we understand, was built expressly to contest the voyage with the *Oriental*. She is 440 new and 570 old tons burthen, but carries nearly 900 tons of tea; and this is the desideratum which this new build has realised, and which promises soon to be generally adopted. It is now eleven years since the Aberdeen bow was invented by the Messrs. Hall of that city; when they suggested a deviation from the ordinary form, and showed also, that, by the new law of tonnage measurement, the properties of fast-sailing and large-tonnage burthen might be combined. They proposed to run the stem out so as to form the cutwater, and to make the floor and run in proportion to the sharpness of the bow. The vessel built on this model was masted and rigged pretty much after the channel fashion, and surprised everybody by the quickness of the voyages which she made between Aberdeen and London. Three other vessels were built on the same plan; and thenceforward the Aberdeen bow was a triumph in naval architecture. Since then Messrs. Hall have built fifty vessels, measuring about 30,000 tons per register: they were for owners in London, Liverpool, Leith, China, and India; and it is a remarkable fact that only one of these ships has been wrecked or cast ashore, or even seriously damaged, although they have been all constantly at sea since they were built.

The following are the dimensions of the *Chrysolite* :—

	Feet.	Inches.	The following were some of her best days' sailings, 24 hours :—	
Length on main deck	138	6	235 knots.	236 knots.
Ditto upper deck	149	3	264	280
Ditto keel	130	0	260	320
Ditto over all	156	0	180	260
Extreme breadth	29	0	172	200
Depth of hold	17	2	225	212
Tons, 440 new; 570 old.	Draught of		289	268
water in good sailing trim: fore, 15 ft.		6 in.; aft, 17 in.	290	..

Rate of sailing by the wind, 9½, 10, and 10½ knots; going free all sail, 11½, 12½, and 13½ for many days together, and has gone for a limited period 14 knots. She is very easy and buoyant in all weathers, running before heavy gales, or hove to; behaves remarkably well under all circumstances, and has passed every ship with which she has yet fallen in.



THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSOLITE."

H. M. S. "HAVANNAH."

MUSIC.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "ŒDIPUS," AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

On Thursday night, according to the custom since her Majesty's accession to the throne, to celebrate the New Year by a musical entertainment, Mendelssohn's "Œdipus" was performed. It is to the classical taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert that amateurs are indebted for the introduction, in this country, of Mendelssohn's fine work, the music to the "Œdipus at Colonus" of Sophocles. The first time this noble production was heard here was on the anniversary of the marriage of our most gracious Queen, the 10th of February, 1848, at which period an abridged English version, by Mr. Bartholomew, was executed under the direction of Mr. Anderson, with a complete band and chorus; Mr. Bartley, and the author of the adaptation, as chorus speakers, reciting the poem. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 19, 1848, there is an illustration of the rehearsal of this performance, which took place in the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace. On the 10th of June, 1850, the "Œdipus" was performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, at the annual morning concert of Mrs. Anderson, pianiste to the Queen, and musical instructor to the Princess Royal, under Costa's direction; but, owing to the want of sufficient rehearsals, the choral singing was very unsatisfactory.

At Thursday's performance before the Royal amateurs, Mr. Bartley read the poem, assisted by Mr. Bartholomew. The chorus had been selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society, and from the professional chorus-singers of the two Italian Opera-houses, by Mr. Grice. Mr. Anderson conducted the work. A platform was erected in the Waterloo Gallery, on which were seated the two choirs, amounting to about fifty voices. In the centre Mr. Bartley was placed; before him was Mr. Anderson, with the quartet party, Messrs. Benson, Grice, Beale, and Smithson, and the orchestra in front, the wind instruments being located beneath the chorists, right and left. The furniture of the Tippos Saib Tent in the late Exhibition formed a line of demarcation between the stage and the seats of her Majesty and Prince Albert and the persons who had the honour of receiving invitations.

Her Majesty's private band consists of Mr. Anderson (director), Sainton (violin solo), N. Kel. E. Chipp, Casius, Day, Buels, Betts, Egerton, Jun, Guinness, Hill (viola), H. Chipp (violinello), Schroeder, Jun. (ditto), L. Schroeder (contrabasso), Malsch and Horton (oboes), Williams and Egerton (clarinets), Wetzig and W. Card (bassoons), Richardson (flute), P. and G. Hardy (horns), C. Schroeder and Boddington (trumpets), Germann (trombone), and W. Hardy (drums). This efficient chamber band was strengthened on this occasion with the addition of Patti, Blagrove, Lucas, Bezeth, Watson, Simmonds, Withers, J. Loder, Streath, Webb, Trast, Hancock, Pratten, and Campasile, making altogether an excellent orchestra of 45 players.

The performance commenced at eight o'clock, the rehearsal having taken place at Buckingham Palace on the preceding day.

Mendelssohn's music to "Œdipus Colonus" is the last of the series of works produced at Berlin during the gifted composer's engagement with the King of Prussia. His first composition of this class was the "Antigone," in 1841, completed within the almost inconceivable space of eleven days. In 1843 he wrote the fairy music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" in 1844, the music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie," which will be performed shortly by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and in 1845 he produced his music for "Œdipus at Colonus," connected with which is the tradition that Sophocles read this tragedy to his judges when accused by his unnatural children of being unable to manage his affairs, and that the judges conducted the poet in triumph to his house, such was the effect of the poem.

However ill-calculated the music of the "Œdipus" may be considered for a miscellaneous audience, arising perhaps from the sombre subject and from the mixture of speaking with singing, in no composition of the illustrious composer has his genius been more positively exhibited. The "Œdipus" startles the ear by its marked originality—nothing like it in form and idea can be traced in any pre-existing composition of the classic school; its adaptation to the *couleur locale* is perfectly astounding. The hearer seems to be removed to ages long gone by, and yet in its severity there is no pedantry. The accompaniments to the spoken dialogue penetrate to the very heart's core, so true and touching is the conception of the master mind. If imagination can supply the loss of the Greek tone, then may the inspirations of Mendelssohn in "Œdipus" be supposed to assume the aspect of historic accuracy. The appeal of *Antigone* to the Coloneus on behalf of her blind and aged sire, with its orchestral undercurrent, is a most exquisite passage. How noble is the chorus, "Thou comest to the land," and how exciting the incentive to the battle for the rescue of the daughters of *Œdipus*. The thunder chorus is grand and imposing, almost beyond precedent. The lament of *Antigone* at her father's disappearance is another gem, in which orchestral painting attains the sublime over art. There is a stately splendour throughout "Œdipus" which would render it, with stage accessories, a most attractive work to all auditors who have a keen sense of the pure and beautiful in the highest dominion of art's regions; and even the sympathies of general audiences could not be refused in the fine thoughts, pathetic phrases, and classical conceptions, to be found in the music of Mendelssohn's "Œdipus."

MR. BUNN'S OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" is in active preparation at Drury-Lane Theatre. There will be a costly *mise en scène*, and the orchestral and choral forces will be on the most effective scale. Mme. Evelina Garcia will make her first appearance on the London boards in the character of *Alice*. Miss Crichton, formerly of the Royal Academy of Music, and a pupil of Manuel Garcia, is to sustain the part of the *Princess*. The new tenor M. Fedor, a Russian by birth, who has sang in France and Italy with success, will appear as *Robert*; and Mr. Drayton will also make his *débüt*, as *Bertram*. Four new singers in one night, and to be heard in one of Meyerbeer's masterpieces will be indeed a novelty. Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in Auber's charming opera, "Fra Diavolo," in which the popular tenor has been highly successful in the provinces. Mrs. Sims Reeves will appear in the same work as *Zerlina*, and Mr. Whitworth's *débüt* will also take place in Auber's production. The first new opera will be by Balfe, the libretto by Mr. Bunn; and the next novelty will be Macfarren's new opera, the libretto by Mr. John Oxenford. On Wednesday night Miss P. Horton sang the music of *Heate* in *Macbeth*, the choruses in which were excellently sung; and Miss Poole, Miss F. Huddart, Miss R. Isaacs, Mr. C. Manvers, Mr. Dehega, and Mr. Drayton were the principal singing witches. In noticing the active lessee's musical arrangements, some mention of Mr. Isaacson's clever adaptation of the music of the new pantomime is due, the instrumentation displaying much taste, and the selection of tunes being appropriate and piquant. In these days of executive legordmain, the satire of the *Cloven* (Mr. Marshall) is more than diverting—it is positively instructive; and the peals of laughter with which this remarkably clever caricature is received, indicate that the public is alive to the absurdity of mere *tours de force*. Mr. Marshall's style of playing the passages of Sivioli and Bottesini in the "Carnaval de Venise" variations is of no ordinary mechanism: nothing can be more droll than the one executed with the bow attached to the feet, and with the fiddle held transversely in the hands; the fainting away in the arms of *Pantoloon* at the end of a sentimental cadenza is equally comic.

HERR SOMMER'S CONCERTS.

The performances of Herr Sommer on the Sommersophone, at the Great Exhibition, have rendered his name familiar to the public; but it is not so much his execution and that of his colleague Herr Horyany, clever as it is, on the barytone and soprano Sommersophones, which render the concerts at Willis's Rooms so curious, as the playing of fourteen Hungarians, in full costume, of dance music. There are seven stringed instruments, including a left-handed violinello player, and a huge double bass, two clarinets, one ophicleide, and four cornets. The players, with their scarlet tunics and gold braid, green pantaloons, ankle boots, rich yellow fringe, and black caps and feathers, look quite picturesque; and their statuesque style of standing, playing from memory, with their more animated leader, Herr Kalozdy, who looks like Timour the Tartar, would not lead the listener to suppose that there was so much soul in their execution. It is, of course, of the Strauss' clock-like school, with the strongest possible accent and most extraordinary precision. In polkas, quadrilles, marches, waltzes, and, above all, in mazurkas, the Hungarian exponents are most fast-stirring and head-moving. M. Dupont, a pianist, who played one of Liszt's most fantastic pieces—a fantasia on the "Prophecie" themes—seems worthy of a better position than that of playing in a promenade concert.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. George Genge, the tenor, gave an evening concert on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, assisted by the Misses Jolly the Misses Wells, Mrs. Temple, Miss Poole, Miss Felton, Miss Ransford, Messrs. Kenny, Stretton, F. Smith, Holmes, Ransford, G. Porren, and Leffler.

Under the direction of Mr. M. Davies, an evening concert took place on Monday, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end. The chief singers were Miss Dolby, Miss Eyles, Miss Gibbs, the Misses Alexander, Messrs. Swift, Longmans, and Whitworth; with Herr Van Heddeghen, of Brussels, as violinist.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Tuesday night by Mr. C. Salaman's Amateur Choral Society.

Mr. John Parry delivered his "Notes" at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday night. He has a new entertainment in preparation.

Mr. G. Buckland, on Thursday night, gave a lecture on old English and Patriotic Music, at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution.

The London Thursday Concerts will be resumed on the 8th inst. The anniversary of the Madrigal Society will be celebrated on the 15th inst., and Mr. Ella will commence his Musical Winter Evenings on the 22d inst.

The great Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival will take place on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of next September, under the direction of Mr. Costa. The Norwich Festival, under Benedict's direction, postponed on account of the Exhibition, will also take place in the autumn. The meeting of the Three Choirs will be this year at Hereford, under the direction of Mr. Townshend Smith.

Madame Oury will give a *matinée musicale* at Brighton, next Monday.

Mr. E. Laurent's prize of ten guineas for the best original quadrille will be awarded, next Monday, at the Argyll Rooms.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Mme. Sontag made her *débüt* at Cologne on the 18th ult., as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia," with immense success. Albani made her *débüt* at Turin in "Cenerentola," and was received with enthusiasm. A new opera by Herr Unger, "Tiberius Gracchus," is in rehearsal at Weimar.

Beethoven's natal day (Dec. 15) has been celebrated in various towns in Germany with great honours. The death of a young Swedish singer of promise at Berlin, Mdle. Eboling, the day after she was to have made her *débüt* in "La Figlia," had created a painful sensation.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday, Miss Glyn appeared as *Lady Macbeth*. The house was crowded. The tragedy was efficiently placed upon the stage, Mr. Anderson enacting the guilty Thane. This gentleman made a better *Macbeth* than we had expected. He has many of the physical qualifications needed for the character; but the monotony of his elocution prevents us from understanding what he precisely means. Very different it is with Miss Glyn, who gives a severe intellectual outline to a definite conception. The cold, calculating, materialistic woman stands out in bold relief—the sceptical scorn even of the "murdering ministers" to whom she appeals:—

Wherever in your rightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief.

Thus implying more than a doubt of their visibility and inhabitancy; treating them, indeed, as the fictions of a superstitious fancy—such as that by which her scrupulous lord was hagridden. In the calm, staid, subdued tones of Miss Glyn's voice, we hear the articulations of this terrible mental state, freed from the influence of all moral feeling. But in every human heart there lie unexplored depths. This *Lady Macbeth* finds, at least, in her own case. The period of reaction comes, and new-awakened thoughts go sounding down the profound abyss of the unsuspected spirituality within, and make companions of "sorriest fancies." In her eyes, so does *Macbeth*, even at the very moment when he is plotting *Banquo's* murder—when the only "scorpions" of which his mind is "full" are not the pangs of remorse, but the true facts that "Banquo and his Fleance live." For one moment only the murderous instinct revives in her—"But in them nature's copy's not eternal." Then she sinks again into that depression which conducts to somnolency and suicide. Meanwhile, *Macbeth*, having resumed his self-possession, resumes also his authority as a husband, conceives his plans without consulting her, and executes them without her connivance or required consent. Such is the outline of *Lady Macbeth's* character as conceived by Miss Glyn, and she works out the idea with an inflexibility of purpose which, in its sternness, becomes classical. This fine idea, and no less sublime realisation of it, were fully recognised and appreciated by the numerous audience, who, on her appearance before the curtain, cheered the actress with an unanimity of applause that demonstrated that all agreed in the same approving judgment.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The pantomime at DRURY-LANE proves to be a carefully compiled and well-appointed stage production. The subject, eminently moral as it is, and hallowed by association with the name of Hogarth, must commend it to those whose tastes are somewhat fastidious. In this point the entertainment is of unquestionable quality. The two Paynes, in *Toby Cricket* and *David Drone*, show an inexhaustible activity. The scenery is occasionally costly—such as the Interior of the Beehive, and of the Crystal Palace at the conclusion. Some of the incidental allusions are amusing, though few are political. Two relate indeed to Paris "gay," and "in a state of siege"—with "plenty of bullets" in the former case, and plenty of bullets in the latter. Mr. H. Marshall's violin variations, in imitation of Ernst and Sivioli, were clever and mirth-provoking. The Bloomer costume of course comes in for its share of ridicule. On the whole the pantomime is of a very satisfactory order, and has a stateliness and decorum which is suitable to the classic boards on which it is produced. The performance on Friday commenced with the tragedy of "Fazio," for the purpose of introducing Miss Glyn. She met with a truly brilliant reception. The applause of the audience, indeed, was so frequent and fervent, that she was urged beyond her usual degree of force in the performance of the character. Her broad classical style is eminently suited for this stage, and her voice reached every part of the house. The plaudits of the spectators evidently had the effect of stimulating the actress to fresh exertions, and, in consequence, she made many impulsive points which told well. When summoned before the curtain, it was perceived that Miss Glyn's efforts had exceeded her physical energies; but her apparent indisposition was only temporary. On Saturday Miss Fitzpatrick made a successful *débüt* as *Letitia Hardy*, in "The Belle's Stratagem." The comedy was followed by the Bateman Children, in "The Young Couple."

The pantomime next in importance is that of the PRINCESS. Here Mr. Flexmore is triumphant as *Cloven*; but he has not been quite careful enough in regard to some of the comic business. Several of the situations are coarse. He, too, like Mr. Marshall, indulged in imitations, not of musicians, however, but of eminent ballet-dancers, and in particular of Mr. T. P. Cooke's horripole. The scenery is throughout splendid. The piece was preceded by "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. C. Kean, of course, enacted *Shylock*. A more serious rôle, however, was undertaken by him on Tuesday, and one comparatively novel, the part of *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in Colman's play of "The Iron Chest." Mr. C. Kean may be said to inherit the genius for this part. It suits him nearly or quite as well as it did his father; that is, he performed it with a natural aptitude which left nothing to be desired either in its conception or details.

At the OLYMPIC Theatre, the pantomime of "Red Rufus" presented the public with a new clown, Mr. Edwin Edwards, who, with the piece, achieved complete success. The manner in which the latter has been placed on the stage is admirable. The comic scenes contain abundant allusions to passing events and the follies of the hour, having in this an advantage, we think, over its contemporaries. The success of the entire pantomime was decided. "The Road to Ruin" preceded its performance, but was too hastily got through to justify criticism.

We have little to add to what we have already recorded of the pantomime at SADLER'S WELLS. The house was excessively crowded, and the production, as it deserved, triumphantly successful. "The Lady of Lyons" preceded, in which Miss Cooper, who has returned to this house, reappeared, and was warmly received. The engagement of this lady has rendered it possible to revive "Inkomar," and on Monday she sustained the character of *Parthenia*.

The Punch-Pantomime at ASTLEY'S has also been highly successful, though the allusions in it to passing events are but few; but there is an abundance of street rows and rough mishaps well calculated to ensure the popularity of the piece.

At the SURREY, the scientific pantomime by Mr. Blanchard has met with a deserved success, not only for the costliness of the accessories, which are indeed uncommonly rich, but for its intellectual aim.

The pantomime at the MARYLEBONE claims to be treble X, and its author a "licensed wit," alias Francisco Frost. The name of his comic bantling is "Sir John Barleycorn; or, Harlequin Champagne and the Fairies of the Hop and Vine"—a popular subject with John Bull at all times. The pantomimic characters are as follows:—Miss Adelaide Malcolm, *Columbine*; Paul Kellar, *Pantoloon*; Tom Matthews, *Cloven*; and M. Veroni, *Harlequin*. The scenery, by Mr. Mildenhall, is striking, animated, and original. A union of the political with the grotesque was evidently aimed at, and to a great extent successfully.

In the class of burlesques, the LYCKUM, with Mr. Planché for its provider, takes the highest rank. He has done ample justice to "La Bête au Bois" of his favourite Countess, and well do the company and management second the efforts of the author. Miss Lanza as the *Princess Desiderata* looked pretty and interesting, and sang remarkably well. The "Chamber of Point Lace" in which she is confined is magnificent. It is brilliantly illuminated with wax candles. We were glad to see Mme. Vestris again as *Florella*, a waiting-lady on the princess, and wearer of an amulet to preserve her mistress from evil. Miss St. George, also, as *Felix*, Prince of Happy Land, was welcome. Nothing could be better than Mr. F. Matthews's make-up as the *Duke of Vert* and *Venison*. Mr. Planché's dialogue in this extravaganza is unusually sparkling; and the scenery, by Messrs. Beverly and Meadows, exceeded even the high expectation which we had formed of it.

We have already given a full account of the Brothers Brough's extravaganza at the HAYMARKET. Full justice has been done to the scenery, costumes, and cast. Mr. Bland and Mr. Buckstone are each great in their characteristic manners; and the *tout ensemble* is highly satisfactory. The literary merits of the piece, as we have already intimated, reach a standard of excellence rarely attempted in this class of productions, and ought to ensure it a marked success.

Mr. Paul Bedford, as the *Robber Baron* and *Wolf*, in the ADELPHI Christmas piece of "Little Red Riding Hood," maintains his character as an eccentric actor; and with Miss Woolgar as *Otto von Rosen*, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam as *Red Riding Hood*, and Miss Emma Harding as *Kindheart*, the Rhine witch, made the success of the piece certain. Nor was Mr. G. Honey, as *Grimbold*, less deserving of admiration. He was indeed capital.

At PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE, "The Twelve Labours of Hercules" proves to be an adaptation from a French drama, and its hero a French cavalier, who, at the instance of a Countess *Hélène de l'Estrange*, who wishes to rid herself of his suit, undertakes a series of to him herculean difficulties—all of which he has to get through in twelve hours. These are, not to drink, not to smoke, not to grumble, not to swear, not to kiss a pretty servant-girl, not to eat any thing but dry biscuit, and to pay a large debt owing to a usurer. The Countess enters into a conspiracy against him, but he succeeds in all. The cavalier was supported by Mr. Walter Lacy. With the piece embodying the pathetic story of the "Willow Plate," the audience of this little theatre were delighted, and it is likely to conduce considerably to the prosperity of the establishment.

SALLE ROBIN.—M. Robin has commenced the new year with a second season, and has added some novelties which merit public attention and patronage. Not only has M. Robin provided his usual marvels, but has presented his patrons with some mechanical inventions and optical contrivances, which are as beautiful as they are wonderful. By means of the *agiotage*, he shows some *éclatant* picturesque and monumental results, which, for their elegance and interest, have never been exceeded. The lecturer, in describing them, attributed the novelties and delicate manipulations altogether to the inventive genius of M. Robin, who, in these exhibitions, rises much in our reputation as a scientific and mechanical originator in the department of optical mechanism and light.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

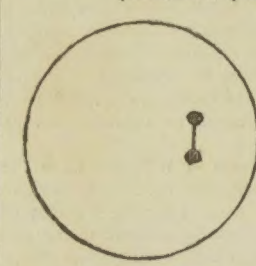


DIAGRAM OF THE SUN'S DISC, WITH THE OPAQUE SPOTS, AS SEEN ON THE 25TH OF DECEMBER.

My attention was first directed to the phenomenon by Mr. Exley, of Cotham, who had somewhat earlier in the day remarked the unusual appearance presented by the Sun.

I am, &c., THOMAS AUSTIN.

Kingsdown, Bristol, Dec. 27, 1851.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Cork papers speak in terms of high admiration of the die which is intended to stamp the prize medals of the Queen's College. It is described as unique and classic in design, and as having been cut with surprising sharpness and elegance. It is in the style of the antique. The obverse bears the bust and profile of her most gracious Majesty, with the inscription, "Colleg. Regiæ. Corcæ. Fundat. A.D. MDCCCLXV." with a circlet of shamrocks. The reverse represents a winged female gracefully draped, with flowing hair, reclining on one knee, and seemingly intent on feeding the flame of a lamp, to which she is supplying oil from a vase which she holds in her extended right hand: motto, "ΦΩΣ ΕΝ ΕΥΦΩΝΙΑ ΦΕΡΟΝ," bearing light in wisdom. The design was drawn by Mr. William Casey, a pupil of the Cork School of Design. The die was sunk in Birmingham.

THE CONVICT DEPOT, QUEENSTOWN.—A disastrous fire occurred on Christmas-eve at the convict depot, Spike Island, near Cork. It originated in one of the fires of the washing-house, and, ere the military and other authorities on the island could suppress it, the flames extended to different points of the building, and committed great havoc. The loss will amount to several thousands. All the convicts were afterwards mustered, and none were found missing. The fire continued the whole night.

The Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D., Senior Fellow, has been appointed to the office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The breach caused in the committee of the Catholic Defence Association, by the appointment of Mr. Wilberforce to the secretaryship, has been healed up for the present, and Mr. Wilberforce has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase calendar for next week does not contain a single appointment, and the coursing fixtures are confined to Lytham, on Wednesday and Thursday; and to Greta-bridge, on Thursday. The racing fraternity are now taken up with the nominations, which, as far as they have transpired, promise well for sport next season.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A thin gathering, but enough done to admit of a quotation, the prices, it will be seen, showing little change except in Don Pedro, who was sent out of the market:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		30 to 1 agst The Ban (t)	
30 to 1 on the field	40 to 1 agst Ellibion	Any odds agst Don Pedro.	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		10 to 1 agst Homebrowed	
10 to 1 agst Fillus (t)	50 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	100 to 1 agst Goldfinder	100 to 1 agst Pelopidas (t)
1000 to 15 — Grosvener	1000 to 15 — Grosvener	1000 to 15 — Grosvener	1000 to 15 — Grosvener
CHESTER CUP.		100 to 1 agst Goldfinder	
9 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble	18 to 1 agst Claverhouse (t)	50 to 1 agst Barliarian (t)	50 to 1 agst Barliarian (t)
15 to 1 — Augur (t)	25 to 1 — Orelto (t)	1000 to 15 — Ambrose (t)	1000 to 15 — Ambrose (t)
	5000 to 35 agst Father Thames (t)		

THURSDAY.—The half-dozen bets laid this afternoon were at Monday's prices, and in small amounts; a quotation, therefore, is needless.

SUNRISE FROM MONT BLANC.—As we reached the almost perpendicular wall of ice below the Rochers Rouges we came into the full moonlight; and, at the same time, far away on the horizon the red glow of daybreak was gradually tinging the sky, and bringing the higher and more distant mountains into relief. The union of these two effects of light was very strange. At first, simply cold and bewildering, it had nothing of the sunset glories of the Grands Mulets; but after a time, when peak after peak rose out from the gloomy world below, the spectacle was magnificent. In the dark boundless space a small speck of light would suddenly appear, growing larger and larger, until it took the palpable form of a mountain-top. Whilst this was going on, other points would brighten, here and there, and increase in the same manner; then a silvery gleam would mark the position of a lake reflecting the sky—it was that of Geneva—until the grey hazy ocean lighted up into hills, and valleys, and irregularities, and the entire world below warmed into the glow of sunrise. —*Albert Smith's "Mont Blanc" in Blackwood's Magazine.*

UNIFORM OR RAILWAY TIME.—It is proposed, by means of the electric telegraph, to regulate all the public clocks throughout the kingdom in accordance with Greenwich or railway time. Precisely at noon the signal indicating Greenwich time, as observed by the great electric clock in the central station, Lotherby, is to be sent over the various lines of wire, giving at an inappreciable interval the exact time at every terminus. Greenwich time, as distinguished from local time, is at present kept by nearly all the towns of importance in England, but they have not the advantage of exact regulation. The only towns of consequence where uniformity of time is not adopted, but where local time is adhered to, are Norwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Exeter, Dorchester, Launceston, and Falmouth, or the east and west of England.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—Dr. Cullen, who has recently made a new survey of the Isthmus of Darien, has returned home in the *Acon*. The more recent investigations, made on the Isthmus by Dr. Cullen, have brought to light the very important fact that a wide tract of entirely low and level land extends from Port Escoces, on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, to the river Savana. This river, which falls into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, is navigable for 16 miles and upwards for its mouth for vessels of the greatest draught of water, and there would remain only to deepen eight miles of its upper course, and to cut nine miles from the river to Port Escoces, over low and level land, in order to form a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This projected canal route, from the excellence of the harbours on each side, its shortness, and the low elevation of the country, presents facilities which no route hitherto proposed can offer. The amount of work to be done is considerably less than that which yet remains to be done on the Panama Railroad.

THE FIRST PUBLIC APOTHECARIES' HALL.—With the fall of the Roman Empire, through the invasion of northern nations, arts and sciences left Europe, and found a shelter among the Arabs, who preserved them for more propitious times; and, though their genius never has equalled that of the Greeks and Romans, nevertheless chemistry and pharmacy are much indebted to them. They discovered several chemical preparations, and introduced several new medicines, still employed by all physicians. They established, in the eighth century, the first public apothecaries' hall in Bagdad. We owe also to the Arabs, for the first legal dispensaries, in the ninth century, viz. for the one of Ebn Sahel; and in the twelfth century, for that of Abn Hassan Hebalollah Ebn Talmid. Whilst chemistry and pharmacy were cultivated industriously in the East, Europe was plunged in darkness and ignorance; when at length a new light was kindled by Constantine of Carthage, who established the first regular pharmacy in Europe, namely, in Salerno. He called these establishments stations, and the dispensing chemists confectionaries.—*Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.*

DERIVATION OF "LONDON."—I beg to suggest that the word *London* is derived from the Celtic *Luan*, "the moon," and *dan*, "a city on a hill," thus *Luandun* would mean "the city of the moon," i. e. of "the temple of the moon." I have seen it stated somewhere, that the site of St. Paul's was formerly that of a temple of Diana; if this be true, it gives weight to my definition of the word. I would also suggest that the name of *Greenwich* is indicative of the religious worship of the ancient people of Britain; as *Grian* is "the sun" in Celtic, and no doubt Greenwich could boast of its "Grynean grove."

His tibi Grynai nemoris dicat Apollo.
Ne quis sit, quous, quo se plus jactet Apollo.

M. C. E. is referred to the two following passages from Fuller, if he has not already met with them:—"That it was so termed from *Lan Dian*, a temple of Diana (standing where now St. Paul's doth) is most likely, in my opinion."—*Worthies*, art. "London." This renders their conceit not unlikely who will have London so called from *Llan Dian*, which, signifieth in British, 'the temple of Dian.'—*Church History*, i. sec. 2.—*Notes and Queries.*

The Sultan of Turkey has just issued a firman in favour of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their marriages and births to be registered.

M. Hanke, a learned Bohemian, is publishing, in Prague, a *facsimile* of the Gospels on which the Kings of France have always been sworn at their coronation at Rheims. The manuscript volume is in the Slavonian language, and has been preserved at Rheims ever since the 12th century, but it is only lately been discovered in what language it was written.

CH E S S.

A Vienna letter of the 23rd ult., states that Kossuth's mother is believed to be dead. The report of her arrest was only a few days old when it was followed by the fact of her innocence being contradicted; but such is the state of the public mind, purposely kept in error, that the denial is received with suspicion. She was understood to have been brought a prisoner to Vienna, but the papers now say she died at Pesth. Whether she died on the way or from long persecution after her liberation and return, or whether death overtook her in the hands of her tormentors, remains a mystery.

at Q 4th.

GERMAN POLICE.—One day, last week, Baron Manteuffel, whose interest in the police system of Prussia naturally increases with growing importance in his system of government, paid an unexpected visit to the *bureau* of M. Hinckeldey, the president of the Berlin police, to inspect the buildings, offices, records, &c., of the establishment. In one of the offices he observed a long range of 168, in which he was struck by a portrait of a handsome man of the 18th century of Berlin, with military and diplomatic honors and decorations. The President, on inquiring whether these records related the pedigree of a noble family, was informed that they were the records of a person who had no interest in the affirmative, desired to be told what his relation to the Prussian government was, and to be told his own history. His name was turned up, and he immediately respecting exact details upon his birth, parentage, education, and entire official career until his nomination to the premiership. M. Manteuffel then named his brother and other persons, and received concerning them information equally minute. In the course of his inquiries he learned that there were 25,000 inhabitants of the city bearing the surname of Schulz, and nearly the same number of Müllers. 34,000 of the residents had been convicted of crime; or less than 10 per cent. On leaving the *bureau* he visited the police telegraph station, and witnessed several experiments. It is to be observed that these are merely 10 districts, each having its station in communication with the central *bureau* of the president of police, so that an order may be conveyed to all the *bureaux* at the same moment.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE inhabitants of Southampton have just testified their sense of the public spirit of their thrice-elected Mayor, Richard Andrews, Esq., by the presentation of a magnificent service of plate. The ceremony took place in the Victoria Room, on the evening of Dec. 18, in the presence of upwards of a thousand persons. The chair was filled by George Laishley, Esq.

Amongst the gentlemen present were nearly the whole of the aldermen and members of the town council, the principal tradesmen of the town, &c. On a table in front of the orchestra was placed the splendid service of plate, consisting of a magnificent 28-inch salver, complete tea and coffee service, claret jug, four dishes and covers, kettle and stand, two cake baskets, and two 12-inch salvers and pint mugs. The Mayor's crest is en-



SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The plate was supplied by Mr. H. Abraham, silversmith, of the High-street, from the manufactory of Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., 12, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The selection of the pieces had been carefully made by the committee, and a more beautiful or appropriate presentation it would be difficult to conceive. The whole of the plate has received the most unqualified approbation of the subscribers; especially the tea service, which is of a very novel and elegant design.

The Chairman, in presenting the superb gift, reviewed Mr. Andrews' public services, and his untiring energies in the interests of the port and the prosperity of the town. "And," said Mr. Laishley, "last, though not least, allow me for a moment to refer to the manly, the noble, and truly British reception given by you, sir, to the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth—(loud and long-continued cheering)—an act of

large-hearted generosity, which has been appreciated not only by the inhabitants of Southampton, but by the majority of the British nation; preceded, too, as that act was, by so many previous acts of kindness and attention to his expatriated fellow-countrymen, and which led that noble and distinguished man to declare, that before his arrival he felt bound by lasting gratitude to Southampton for numerous tokens of high-minded sympathy with the cause of his dear native land." (Tremendous cheering.) In conclusion, the chairman read the inscription engraved on the salver, and on resuming his seat the whole company gave several hearty rounds of cheering.

The band then performed "The Old English Gentleman;" at the close, of which—

The Mayor rose amid renewed shouts of applause, which having at length subsided, he thanked the 1500 subscribers to the Testimonial—his friends, neighbours, fellow-townsmen, brother Foresters and Odd Fellows—for this splendid testimonial of their approbation, and concluded an eloquent address amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the company.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Wilkin, secretaries to the subscription; Mr. Croskey, the American Consul in Southampton; and other gentlemen; addressed the meeting.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the chairman; several rounds of cheering for the Queen, for America, for Louis Kossuth, for the Mayor, &c.; and the assemblage having gradually thinned, the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with much spirit till midnight, Mr. Douglas ably officiating as M.C.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE cold weather of the last few days of the closing year has had the effect of bringing out the true winter *toilettes* in full force. Sable is still worn, and vision for fur; all others are almost quite abandoned. The Chambord cloaks are made of cloth, generally black, edged with velvet or silk braid about 1½ inch wide, or watered silk ribbon of the same shade as the cloaks. In the beginning of the season these cloaks were made with hoods; but soon, as we had foreseen, public taste gave up this heavy and ungraceful appendage and fashion, to have the last word in this important matter, converted the real hood into a fictitious one, which is composed of two side cuttings coming over each other at the top of the cloak, and which ornaments the back without overloading the shoulders. Dresses of the same stuff are very much in vogue, particularly for the morning; the skirts are made quite plain; the body alone is trimmed with braid, a fashion which seems likely to last out the winter for walking *toilettes*. Many dresses are trimmed with plain velvet bands. These bands or stripes are six or eight in number, more or less according to their width: they diminish as they approach the body, and never rise higher than the two-thirds of the dress. Woollen popeline, which we mentioned some time since, continues in favour, which it has attained by its suppleness and elegance. It is generally worn plain or plaid. Evening and dinner dresses are worn with three flounces, a fashion invariable for this year. Net is likewise most *recherché* for ball dresses: all shades are worn, trimmed with flounces, ornamented with satin ribbons to match, or gold or silver thread. We take the opportunity of admonishing ladies to use sparingly these gold or silver ornaments. They are not generally worn, and are not considered of the best taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Velvet capote, with the crown soft; the top has three slides, rather large, and the fourth forms the edge. It is without trimming inside the front; the flowers are generally poppies of various shades. Black velvet cloak, trimmed with sable, with muff of the same. These cloaks are rather short, not fitting much to the waist; and the sleeves are short, so as to allow for the muff. Dress of Chambord cloth, with plain skirt.

Violet terry-velvet bonnet; a bunch of feathers on one side, and a smaller one on the other.

Plain cloth cloak, Chambord shape, made to be taken up on each side, like sleeves; trimmed with velvet of different widths, or a wide braid, trimmed with a velvet band.

Small plain black velvet paletot, with cuffs to the sleeves. This little paletot may be trimmed with either lace or braid, and jet.

Waistcoat of white quilting, with pockets, and double stitched all

round. Small neckcloth, a silk ribbon. Collar of English point lace. The skirt may be made of coloured silk or taffetas, generally of the same shade as the paletot.

Habit-shirt, or *fichu*, closed in front, and fastened by small coral or diamond buttons, with turndown collar. The neck open in front is of Nancy lace, and fastened in front with a shirt-pin.

White double-breasted waistcoat; high *chemisette* of lace, and collar of English embroidery. Cap of silk stuff, forming a *calotte*, trimmed with lace of Alençon point. At the top of the first trimming is fastened a slight silk fringe under several bunches of silk or velvet ribbon. For indoors, and for dress parties, the lace lappets are replaced by ribbon like the bunches.

Little ribbon ornament is placed round the gloves, fastened by a gold chain; the ribbon is also confined to the wrist by a small elastic cord.



FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM YACHT "FAID GHAAD," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT, AT ORCHARD WHARF, BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM YACHT "FAID GHAAD."

THE launch of this fine steamer, on December 23, from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., at Blackwall, was noticed in our Journal of last week. We now engrave the ceremony, and subjoin the correct details of the vessel.

The *Faid Ghaad* iron steam-yacht is of the extraordinary size of 2200 tons, built for his Highness the Pacha of Egypt. It was commenced in the beginning of the present year. She is to be fitted at present in a very elegant style as a yacht, and is pierced for gun-ports and every other requisite to make her a most efficient war steamer. The following are her principal dimensions; viz.:-

Length between perpendiculars	282 feet
Ditto of keel for tonnage	258
Breadth for tonnage	40
Depth in hold	29
Draught of water	18

Burthen in tons, 2200

Engines of 800-horse power, constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

ARMAMENT.

Spar Deck	2	10-inch 84-pounder pivot-guns	85 cwt.
Ditto	12	32	broadside 56
Main-deck	14	32	ditto 56

Total .. 28

A second large iron screw steam-ship, the *Lady Jocelyn*, was also launched by the above firm, for the General Screw Steam Shipping Company; and on the same day the *Challenger* clipper was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Green.

Messrs. Mare and Co. are building at Orchard Wharf, at the present moment, about £500,000 worth of steam-ships of all classes and for all countries, including those of England, Spain, Austria, Egypt, and Rome.

SHIP ON FIRE AT HONG-KONG.

On the 20th of October a fire broke out on board the *Fort William*, the receiving-ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from the upsetting of a pot of an inflammable polishing mixture.

As the wind was blowing fresh at the time, the bamboo awning was speedily consumed, and the flames spread with such rapidity to the poop, that the family of Captain Macqueen had barely time to escape to the entering port on the gun-deck, whence they were rescued by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*. By the united exertions of the officers and men of her Majesty's ships *Hastings*, *Sphinx*, *Salamander*, and *Minden*, United States sloop of war *Marion*, and *Ilion*, East India Company's steamer *Nemesis*, the Peninsular and Oriental steamers *Singapore* and *Sir C. Forbes*, and the H. and C. *Hong-Kong* (in readiness to tow in case of need), the fire was extinguished at a late hour, without having done much damage, except to the private effects of Captain Macqueen and his family, which, being all in the poop cabins, were totally destroyed. The other property on board the vessel was not of great value, consisting chiefly of a few chests of opium, and some Cambay stones, all secured; besides a few tons of coals, which the fire did not reach. The destruction of the poop, fore-castle, bulwarks, and mast comprised nearly the entire injury done to the vessel, which, it is expected, will be completely repaired before the arrival of the next steamer.

NON-RESTRAINT IN LUNACY.

Among the numerous benefits which the superior skill and experience of the present age have bestowed upon suffering humanity, the application of the non-restraint system in our Lunatic Asylums has been attended with unvarying success. To its originator, Mr. Robert Gardiner Hill, surgeon, of Lincoln, a late act of justice has been rendered by the presentation of a superb testimonial in recognition of his valuable services. The gift was purchased by subscription: it consists of a very handsome silver centre-piece, with a circular plinth, ornamented with festoons; around the base are three elegant female figures, in frosted silver, supporting a basket for flowers. Upon one of the panels is engraved the following:-

"Presented, together with a Silver Tea Service, to Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., Author and Originator of the Total Abolition of Restraint in the treatment of the Insane, now commonly called the 'Non-restraint System,' by a number of Subscribers, medical and general, from all parts of the kingdom, in token of their admiration of the talent which could devise, and the energy and patient perseverance which, despite of prejudice, opposition, and jealousy, could carry out a system fraught with results so eminently beneficial to mankind."

On the opposite side are inscribed the following extracts:-

"The Governors never expressed a wish for the extinction of restraints; they never expected it; not one of them deemed it possible."

"It was Mr. Hill who had the courage to broach the original and invaluable idea, that the use of instruments might be wholly dispensed with."—Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., Vice-President of the Lincoln Asylum.

"The real honour belonged to Mr. Hill, of the Lincoln Asylum."—Dr. Charlesworth.

In addition to the above piece of plate, the testimonial included a very handsome silver tea service; the presentation took place at a public dinner given to Mr. Hill, at the Great Northern Hotel, in Lincoln, on Oct. 29; Charles Ward, Esq., Mayor of Lincoln, in the chair.

After the withdrawal of the cloth, and the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Mayor presented the testimonial to Mr. Hill, "whose claim," said



PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. R. G. HILL, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM IN LUNACY.

the worshipful chairman, "to the authorship of non-restraint in the management of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings afflicted with the direst malady that can befall humanity is now established" (Cheers). The Chairman then referred to the controversy upon this happy discovery; and, in testimony of Mr. Hill's claim as its originator, quoted the evidence of Sir E. F. Bromhead, who presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Hill, when house-surgeon to the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, and on which occasion he stated the non-restraint system to be his own. Added to this, are the testimony of Dr. Charlesworth, and the congratulations of Dr. Robinson, of Northampton, Dr. Munro, of Hull, and Mr. Dimond, of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, all of whom have subscribed for the testimonial.

Mr. Hill, in thanking the company for the elegant gift, took a review of the process by which he arrived at the important conclusion which he announced many years ago in his public lecture "on the total abolition of instrumental restraint in the treatment of the insane;" viz. "that, in a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is never necessary, never justifiable, and always injurious, in all cases of lunacy whatever." Mr. Hill then explained that his opponents use the term "non-restraint" to signify a mitigation of restraint; whereas he has ever employed it to signify the total abolition of all instrumental restraint, and of all severity towards the



FIRE ON BOARD THE SHIP "FORT WILLIAM," AT HONG-KONG.

patients; a sufficient answer to the unjust accusation that Mr. Hill wished to "absorb all the credit" of amelioration as well as total abolition in his own person. "The great merit of my discovery," says Mr. Hill, "consists in my having demonstrated that it is not only a safe, but a constant, with non-restraint, but that the only safe system was that of non-restraint; that, in truth, with regard to the patients, a maximum of restraint was safer than a medium, and a minimum of restraint than either." Mr. Hill then drew a harrowing retrospect of the sufferings of lunatics under the severe restraint system; and showed how the chaining of a poor lunatic to his bedstead, according to the "simple methods" recommended in the year 1835, proved fatal to the sufferer, and first determined Mr. Hill as to his future proceedings; since which, with one exception, no male patient in the Asylum was ever after put under restraint. Finding that good effects invariably followed a milder treatment, Mr. Hill tabulated the results of different modes of treatment; considered the several cases in individuality; lived amongst the patients; watched their habits; reflected that for some days together restraint had been dispensed with, although the principle had not been adopted as applied to the more violent cases, nor thought of; and at length Mr. Hill announced his confident belief, that, under a proper system of surveillance, with a suitable building, instrumental restraint was in every case unnecessary and injurious. This Mr. Hill adopted as a principle, and verified his theory by carrying it into effect. A hurricane of opposition to this system arose within and without the institution. Nevertheless, the system was carried on with safety. Not a single instance of suicide has occurred in the Asylum since the adoption of this system, although such events were not unfrequently under the mutilative system. Even a maximum of restraints was safer than a medium, and that nothing but constant surveillance by day and by night can prevent suicide under any system whatever. Moreover, patients acquired habits of self-control, which is one great step towards cure; the proportion of recoveries increased; comfort and good order prevailed; in the place of noise and uproar, and not one fatal accident occurred. Every subsequent year and every fresh trial has demonstrated the value and safety of this system. It has triumphed by its own intrinsic worth against prejudice, opposition, and calumny of every kind; and, although the violence of the opposition within the institution in which non-restraint originated at length compelled Mr. Hill to resign his situation, and although he was shut out from some other important posts because he was the author of that "absurd dogma" that restraint is never necessary, yet he had lived to see that "absurd dogma" established as the principle of almost every large and well conducted asylum in the kingdom. (Applause.)

In the course of the evening the company was addressed by Mr. R. S. Harvey, on behalf of the committee; and the Rev. J. Daniel, Rector of East Earsley, one of the secretaries; both of whom circumstantially established Mr. Hill's claims to the origin of the system.

We may here quote an interesting passage from a letter received by the Rev. Mr. Daniel from Dr. Forbes, in subscribing to the testimonial:—"In advocating the claims of Dr. Conolly" (in testimony of which a fund has been raised), says Dr. Forbes, "I have never overlooked those of Mr. Hill as the originator of the non-restraint system in our asylums. In proof of that, Dr. Conolly himself does justice to Mr. Hill's merits. Dr. Conolly suggested to me, long ago, whether some portion of his subscription might not appropriately be devoted to the recognition of Mr. Hill's claims. This, of course, could not be done."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR EDWARD DOLMAN SCOTT, BART.

The death of this Baronet occurred on the 27th ult., at his seat, Great Barr Hall, in the county of Stafford. Sir Edward had completed his 58th year. He was the eldest son and heir of Joseph Scott, Esq., of Great Barr, High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1779, and M.P. for Worcester from 1802 to 1806, who was created a Baronet 30th April in the latter year. He married, first, 14th Feb. 1815, Catherine Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Hartington Hall, county Derby, and had by her (who died 4th August, 1847) three sons, the eldest of whom, Sir Francis Edward Scott, inherited at his birth a Baronetcy conferred upon his maternal grandfather, and now succeeds, in addition to his father's title. Sir Edward married, secondly, 8th Nov. 1848, Lydia, widow of the Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorp Green, county York, and daughter of the late Thomas Gisborne, Esq., of Yoxall Lodge.

SIR WILLIAM BRYAN COOKE, BART.

This worthy Baronet died on the 23rd ultimo, in his 59th year. He was the 8th inheritor of the title, which was conferred after the Restoration on George Cooke, Esq., of Sandal, in consideration of his own and of his father's loyalty and suffering during the Civil War. The family seat has long been at Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster.

Sir William married, 8th April, 1822, Cecilia Virginia, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Middleton, Bart., of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, and leaves two sons and one surviving daughter. Of the former, the elder, the present Sir William Lindsey Cooke, 9th Baronet of Wheatley, was born 5th Oct. 1827.

CHARLES ELDER, ESQ.

The premature death of this young and gifted artist, which occurred on the 11th ult., at his residence in Gower-street, after a few hours illness, is much and deeply lamented. Mr. Elder had not attained his 31st year, but, as an historical and portrait painter, he had already gained considerable reputation. Among his best efforts, we may mention his historical productions of "Rabboni," representing Mary meeting Our Saviour in the garden after the Resurrection; "The Invitation: Come unto me all ye that labour;" "The Destroying Angel stayed by Mercy;" "Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz;" and many other Scriptural pieces. "The Death of Marc Antony," "Rosaline," "The Weary Travelers," &c., were also fine specimens of his genius. As a portrait painter, he was eminently successful in his portraits of the Marquis of Bristol, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, &c. His last happy sketch was for a painting connected with the Great Exhibition, comprising portraits of Prince Albert, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Owen Jones, Esq., and Sir Bysshe Wyatt, Esq.

Mr. Elder leaves a widow and children, for whose benefit it is contemplated, we understand, to publish some of the deceased's works—a benevolent tribute to departed genius, which we trust will be liberally supported.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Lady Elizabeth Huddard, of Bath, has left to each of the ten following institutions a legacy of nineteen guineas; viz. British and Foreign Bible Society, Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Bath United Hospital, Bath City Dispensary, Bath Strangers' Fund, Bath Blind Asylum, Bath Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Bath Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, Lying-in Charity for Poor Married Women, and Bath Orphan School for Protestant Children. Mrs. Dyer, of Sydenham, has bequeathed £100 to the Baptist Missionary Society in London, and £50 to each of the following societies:—Religious Tract Society, Baptist Home Missionary Society, Baptist Irish Society, and Institution at Walthamstow for the Education of Daughters of Missionaries.—The Rev. Thomas Yeoman has left to each of the seven following institutions a legacy of £25; viz. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society and Female Friendly Society, both of Stoke-upon-Trent; and to the National School, Blind Asylum, Liverpool and Burslem National School. To the Hilderstone and Fulford Schools, the sum of £10 each.

Lord Viscount Melville's will has been administered to in the Edinburgh and London Prerogative Courts of Probate; the bequests are confined to the family; the personal effects within the province of Canterbury were valued for duty at £4000.

FIRE.—Owing to the spontaneous ignition of a cask of lamp-black, a store-room in the warehouse of Messrs. Strachan and Co., anti-corrosive paint-makers, No. 54, Watling-street, was burnt on Saturday night, but was fortunately got under; there was a large quantity of turpentine on the premises, and the next house was equally full of inflammable commodities.—A fire, which is ascribed precisely to the same cause, broke out about an hour after the above at the premises of Messrs. Anglins and Co., Queen-street, Mile-end New Town, but was got under without much mischief.—A third fire took place in Dock-street, Rosemary-lane, the same night, and great damage was done.—The firemen were called upon, on the same evening, to extinguish five other fires, in the vicinity of the City-road; St. Saviour's-alley, Southwark; Clifton-street, Finsbury; Bedford-street, Somers-town; and No. 5, John-street, Curtain-road, Shore-ditch, the last-mentioned being the most destructive, Mr. Davies' factory being destroyed.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY FIRE.—The carelessness of parents, in leaving children alone in a room with a fire, without putting up a fire-guard, has been fatally shown in five deaths at St. George's Hospital and Charing-cross Hospital this week.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A letter from Lorgues, published in the *Gazette de Lyon*, gives some details relative to the circumstances which took place after the combat at Aups. It says—"The soldiers had been told the house in which the prisoners were kept for three days was full of insurgents. The troops, being thus misled, fired on the house, while on the other side the Reds were breaking in the doors to murder these unfortunate men. M. Andreol de Laval, seeing that his friends were on the point of perishing, jumped out of a window on the second story to tell the troops not to fire, and cried out, 'Save the prisoners!' The soldiers, thinking that he was an insurgent who said, 'I surrender myself a prisoner,' replied, 'We give no quarter!' and forty of them fired at him at two yards distance. The prisoners then cried out, 'He is not an insurgent!' and all the soldiers raised their hands to heaven. M. de Laval, believing that he was about to die, desired to clasp the captain's hand to intimate that he bore no enmity to him. He turned towards him, crying, 'I die satisfied, since I have saved my companions. Vire le 50ème!' The captain rushed forward, exclaiming, 'Oh, what a cause of regret!' He declares that he never beheld so great an instance of courage, and never would forget the scene before him. M. de Laval received a wound in the foot, another in the shoulder, one near the temple, and grains of shot from the insurgents in several parts of the body; he has also a bayonet stab in the arm; his palette has been pierced with nine balls; his cravat, cap, waistcoat, and boots are all torn to pieces with balls, and yet he has not received a single severe wound; in fact, the whole case is quite a miracle. M. de Laval has determined that all his clothes shall be hung up at St. Ferreol, the place of the celebrated pilgrimage, near Lorgues."

The civil and military governor of Bologna has issued a notification announcing the condemnation of 37 brigands, who infested the districts of Medicina, Endro, and Imola. Five of them have been condemned to death and executed; twenty-two condemned to the galleys for 10, 15, or 20 years; and 10 acquitted.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THREATENING LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—At the Bow-street Police-office, last Saturday, Mr. Henry, the magistrate, called upon Frederick Mundell, residing at 4, King-street, Portman-square, to find bail, himself in £200 and two sureties of £100 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year, and in default to be imprisoned for that period, forty-eight hours' notice of the sureties being required. The prisoner was charged with writing and sending to the Prime Minister the following letter, addressed to Downing-street, and opened by Mr. William Law, Lord John Russell's private secretary:—"22nd December, 1851, 4, King-street, Portman-square.—My Lord, I must be importunate. I have addressed you on matters which as a public servant, as a gentleman, and as a man of honour, you can have no option but to answer me. I have been treated, my Lord (and I have demanded such an investigation as will bring forward the truth), with a daring cowardliness, a brutal malice, and most outrageous cruelty, yet unequalled in atrocity by any of the events now passing in agitated Europe. Your Lordship may well know the laws in certain cases become inoperative, owing to the high functions of the persons they are called upon to operate against, and from causes which perjury, poverty, or corruption may paralyse their due administration. In such positions the injured has a right to claim the attention of the Sovereign and her council, and receive the satisfaction which is due; in rejecting such an appeal you make the applicant a fool or madman, or he in all reason necessarily becomes what you in the plenitude of your honours and enjoyments would term a rebel. I again warn you, by the living God, if you force me to pass the Rubicon, no trifling concession will appease my outraged feelings, the honour due to God who made me, and my own indisputable rights and claims. My Lord Premier, I again demand of you an investigation of the circumstances I have brought before you, to conduct it as in fairness it ought to be in my own presence to make good the charges. I reiterate, I am your Lordship's faithful servant, (Signed) FREDERICK MUNDELL.—Lord J. Russell." The prisoner was violent in his conduct when taken into custody, and on a razor being taken from him at the Marylebone station, he exclaimed, "There's a razor will cut Lord John Russell's throat!" He cross-examined the witnesses with the application of strong epithets, abused the magistrate, and insisted on the presence of Lord John Russell. It was stated that he was formerly an officer in the army, and was in custody in July last for breaking the windows of a house in Cavendish-square, when he was held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each.

On Tuesday the Judges' chambers and other law offices were reopened after the Christmas holidays.

On Wednesday two acts of Parliament came into force, numbering 106 public acts passed in the late session. Military Term will commence on Monday week, the 11th of January falling on a Sunday.

IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The success attendant on the establishment of the submarine telegraph between England and France has induced the projection of a similar cord of communication between England and Ireland. It is proposed to sink, in the first instance, a four-wire cable, the manufacture of which has been commenced, on a somewhat similar though said to be improved principle to that already down between Dover and Calais. Two of these wires are to be for the exclusive use of Government, and two for commercial and general purposes. The distance between Holyhead and Kings-town, at which latter place the wires will connect with those on the Great Southern and Western Railway at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, will require upwards of 60 miles of cable, or three times the extent of that between Dover and Calais.

GAME OF CHESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—This game, which has excited so much interest and attention, has been gained by the British champion, Sir John Desean, who beat his adversary, M. Michas, the Belgian champion, by 7 to 3.—*Journal du Commerce d'Anvers.*

COUNTY COURTS.—There have been published, by order of the House of Commons, returns of the sums received as clerks' fees by each assistant clerk of the county courts, under the County Courts Bill, in each year since the establishment of the county courts, and the sum paid over by him to the chief clerk in each year; of the sums allowed to each chief clerk where appointed to more than one district, for rent of office, and the sum paid over by him to each assistant clerk; of the places of residence of each chief clerk of the county courts, the distance of his residence from the nearest town of his district, and the number of times he has attended in that district, and the number of days he remained in each place where the court is held in each district; and the residence of each high bailiff of county courts, the distance of his residence from the nearest town of his district, and the number of times he has attended in that district, and the number of days he remained at each place where the court is held in each district. Nearly all the clerks and high bailiffs reside in the court towns to which they belong.

WRECK.—During a heavy gale from the eastward on Sunday night, a fine vessel, called the *Arrow*, Mr. H. Hutchinson master, belonging to the port of Liverpool, went on the Long Sands, near Harwich—a formidable range of shoal, some twenty or thirty miles in length; and but for the noble and courageous conduct of a lugger's crew, every soul on board the ill-fated vessel would in all probability have perished. The *Arrow* was bound to Bordeaux from some point on the north coast.

A CLOSE SLAVE.—An Indian sword-player declared at a great public festival that he could cleave a small lime laid on a man's palm without injury to the member; and the General (Sir Charles Napier) extended his right hand for the trial. The sword-player, awed by his rank, was reluctant, and cut the fruit horizontally. Being urged to fulfill his boast, he examined the palm, and it was not one to be experimented upon with safety, and refused to proceed. The general then extended his left hand, which was admitted to be suitable in form; yet the Indian still declined the trial, and when pressed twice waved his thin keen-edged blade as if to strike, and twice withheld the blow, declaring he was uncertain of success. Finally he was forced to make trial; and the lime fell open, cleanly divided; the edge of the sword had just marked its passage over the skin without drawing a drop of blood.—*Sir Charles Napier's Administration in Sicily.*

A DINNER OF ORTOLANS IN PARIS.—Mr. George Wood, an English gentleman, dined on the 10th October at Durand's Restaurant, Place de la Madeleine, and the bill presented to him was—Bread, 25c.; a bottle of Saint Emilion, 45c.; a partridge, 45c.; and two ortolans, 166c. total, 255c. 50c. "Two ortolans, 166c." cried Mr. Wood, "that is a monstrous charge, and I won't pay it!" The restaurant-keeper insisted, but Mr. Wood, fastening up his purse, vowed solemnly that he wouldn't pay. Thereupon the guard was sent for, and the corporal, layonet in hand, recommended Mr. Wood to pay; but he sternly refused, and used such language as an Englishman is prone to use in such cases. He was marched off by the soldiers and locked up in the guardhouse of the Ministry of Marine. On the 26th ult. he was cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of having insulted and resisted the agent of the public force. He did not appear, and was tried by default. The corporal, who had been summoned by the restaurant-keeper, deposed that the "mildred," when recommended to pay, had called him and his men *canailles*, and wished to "box" them; that he said he was a colonel who had plenty of pistols and swords at home, and that he would sooner fight all the Frenchmen in the world than pay 166c. for two ortolans. "Did he strike any one?" asked the President. "No," answered the corporal; "but he put himself in a boxing attitude, and clenched his fists. However, he was slightly intoxicated, and the day after made us excuses." The Tribunal dismissed the charge of rebellion with violence, but condemned Mr. Wood to 166c. fine for having used insolent language.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, published weekly from the 1st of January to the 20th of December inclusive, amounted to £14,297,765; corresponding period of 1850, to £12,513,625; corresponding period of 1849, £10,823,221; and in 1848, to £9,568,770; showing an increase in 1851 over the corresponding period of 1850 of £1,784,050; an increase in 1850 over the corresponding period of 1849 of £1,690,404; and in 1849 over the same period of 1848 of £964,451. The traffic receipts for the above period averaged, in 1851, £2252 per mile; in 1850, £2188 per mile; in 1849, £2224 per mile; and in 1848 they averaged £2513 per mile. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £113,824 for the week ending the 20th December, and for the corresponding week of last year to £113,734, showing an increase of £2090. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to £147; on the Great Western to £69; on the Great Northern to £3837; on the London and Blackwall to £14; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, £10; on the South-Western to £99; and on the South-Eastern, to £753; total, £4924. From this sum has to be deducted the decrease on the London and North-Western £2834, leaving the increase as above £2090, being 15 per cent. of the total increase of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, which leaves an increase of 85 per cent. for the other lines, the aggregate receipts on which amount to about 27 per cent. more than those on the metropolitan lines.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A new security has been sold on the English market during the past week. The second issue of Canada Six per Cent. Debentures took place on Saturday, at 103, and are now quoted from 2 to 2½ prem. The principal is redeemable at Baring's and Glyn's in 1876.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, it was decided to reduce the minimum rate of interest to 2½ per cent. This is the natural result of the immense stock of bullion, now larger than ever previously known. Although the cheapening of money is always a subject of regret, leading as it usually does to speculation and ultimate loss, still when it is known that the Bank directors have been for some time past quite unable to employ their notes, arising from the surplus, the reduction in the rate of interest cannot be a matter of the least astonishment. [The fluctuation in Consols during the year 1851 has been only ¾ per cent.]

The English Market opened buoyantly on Monday, Consols quoting the advanced price of 97½ ex div. This sudden advance, however, tempted realisation; and some alarm being expressed about the difference between the American and British Government; with regard to the steamer *Prometheus*, a reaction to 97½ was the result. But the arrival of an American steamer with £225,000 gold, and the Exchange warranting the conclusion that the steamers for some time to come will steadily increase the amount of gold in the Bank of England, contributed to restore confidence, prices again quoting 97½. These quotations were firmly maintained on

Tuesday, with a momentary excitation arising from some sales for Money; but on Wednesday, the market fell on the report of the lower position of the Paris market, and the price of Consols fell to 97½. On Thursday, the market was quiet, the last official quotations being as follows:—Bank Stock, 216; Reduced, 97½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns. 98½; Long Anns., to expire Jan. 1860, 7 1-16; Ditto, to 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 6½; India Bonds, £1600, 65 p; Ditto, under £1000, 68 p; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 59 p; Ditto, £500, 59; Ditto, Small, 59 p.

Foreign Stocks also opened buoyantly: Mexican quoted 27½ for money; Peruvian, 91½; Deferred, 46½; Portuguese Four per Cent. 33. Sardinian ranged between 84½ and 85½; Spanish Actives, 21½ to 2½. Mex can. on Tuesday, improved to 28½; Sardinian, to 86 to 4½; and Spanish Actives to 21½. A further improvement in Spanish Actives on Thursday to 22 has been supported, but Mexican has slightly receded. Sardinian is firm at 87. Portuguese Four per Cent. have marked 34. The market at the close of the week was buoyant, at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent. Small, 95½; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent. 101; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 28½; Ditto, Account, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 94; Ditto, Deferred, 47½; Portuguese, Five per Cent. 92½; Ditto, Four per Cent. 33½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent. 87½; Spanish, Five per Cent. 1840, 22; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40½ ex div; Ditto, New, Deferred, 17½; Venezuela Bonds, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 12½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild, 59 ex d; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½.

Railway Stock has been well supported during the week, and the settlement passed off without difficulty, the feeling being in favour of the rise. Business at the close of the week was limited, but foreign shares were generally buoyant.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 12; Caledonian, 16½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; East Lancashire, 16½; Great Northern, 19; Ditto Halves, A, 6; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 3½; Great Western, 87½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Brighton, 96½; London and North-Western, 118; Midland, 58½; Northern Counties Union, 3½; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; South Devon, 15½; South-Eastern, 21½; South Wales, 30½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, Extension, 13½; Ditto, G N E Purchase, 5½; York and North Midland, 23.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 1½ dis; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 3½; Midland (Consolidated), 13 5.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11½; Central of France, 20½; Luxembourg (£13 paid), 3½; Ditto (£10 paid), 3; Ditto (£2 paid), 2; Nainur and Lloze, 6½; Northern of France, 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Strasbourg, 16½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Tours and Nantes, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat on sale here during the present week having been unusually small, the demand for that article has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, and good clearances have been easily effected. Foreign wheats have sold steadily, at extreme currencies; but the inquiry for floating cargoes has fallen off. Flour-milling has been active, and quiet sales have occurred. Grinding and distilling sorts have supported previous rates. We have no change in the value of malt, but the trade may be considered firm. Oats, beans, and peas have so slowly; nevertheless, prices have ruled about stationary. Indian corn without alteration. Large parcels of American flour have found buyers, at late figures.

English Flour.—Wheat, Extra, red, 35s to 36s; ditto, white, 36s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 35s; ditto, white, 35s to 36s; grinding flour, 34s to 35s; distilling, 34s to 35s; malted, 34s to 35s; Lincolns and Norths, malt, 34s to 35s; brown, 34s to 35s; Kingston and Ware, 34s to 35s; Chevalier, 34s to 35s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 34s to 35s; 17s to 20s; potato do., 19s to 20s; Oughall and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, now, 15s to 18s; ditto, old, 15s to 16s; grey peas, 12s to 13s; mangle, 12s to 13s; white, 12s to 13s; bolars, 12s to 13s per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s to 35s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; stocks, 34s to 35s; 12s to 13s per 100 lb. Foreign: American flour, 19s to 20s per barrel; French, 27s to 30s per cask.

The Seed Market.—Linnseed is in good request, at full prices. Cakes are held for more money. In other articles very little is doing.

Linnseed.—English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white do., 8s to 9s. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bush. English rapeseed, new, £31 to £33 per ton of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, English, £3 10s to £4; ditto, foreign, 16s 5s to 18s 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 2s to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 37s to 38s per quarter.

Wheat.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household bread, 4½d to 4½d per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 2d; barley, 26s 8d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 18s 1d; beans, 10s 2d; peas, 5s.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 37s 3d; barley, 26s 9d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 18s 6d; beans, 10s 3d; peas, 5s 3d.

Butter.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Cheese.—Owing to the holders of cheese scarcely any business has been transacted in these markets during the present week. Common and country cheese is quoted at 3½d per lb.; good ordinary native Ceylon coffee, 3s to 3½s; and refined sugar, 4s to 4½s per cwt. The supplies of most articles continue in excess of the demand.

Provisions.—Very little is doing in Irish butter, at about last week's prices. Carlow, Clonsilla, and Kilkenny, 7s to 8s; Waterford, 6s to 7s; Limerick, 7s to 7½s; and Tralee, 6s to 7s per cwt. Fine Fries and is quoted at 8s to 9s. No change in the Bacon market. Lard is heavy, at 4½s to 4½s for prime selectable Waterford, and 4½s to 4½s for selectable Limerick. Lard is selling at last week's prices.

Tallow.—On the whole, the demand is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. New P.M., on the spot, is quoted at 26s 9d to 31s; and old, 26s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s per cwt., but cash; rough tallow, average, 24s 1d per 8 lb. net cask.

Oil.—Southern is in improved request, at 12s to 13s, the turn-sealer. Linnseed is selling at 26s 6d to 37s per cwt. In other oils very little is doing.

Spirits.—Demerara rum, 3s to 4s per cent over proof, is selling at 2s 1d to 2s 4d. Proof Lowlands, 1s 6d to 1s 6½; and proof East India, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon. Jamaica is quite as dear as last week. The demand for brandy continues somewhat active, at extreme quotations.

British-made spirits.—On 9s 8d to 9s 9s, cash. Geneva, 1s 7½ to 2s.

Cordons.—Carr a Hatley, 1s; Wynter, 1s 9d; Gosport, 1s 3d; Belmont, 1s 3d; Hiltion, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s; Whitwell, 1s 9d; Adelaide Toss, 16s 6d; Toss, 17s 3d; Hartley, 16s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 6s; and straw, £1 to £1 6s per load. Trade dull.

Hops.—Fine new hops continue scarce, and quite as dear. Low and middling qualities are in moderate request, at about a stationary price.

Wool.—Since our last report the demand for both English and colonial wool has ruled very inactive, but no change has taken place in the quotations.

Wool.—The supplies being very extensive, and in good condition, prices are with difficulty supported. The present rate is from 60s to 65s per ton.

Smilford.—The market has ruled somewhat firm this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency.

Beef.—From 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef and mutton have advanced 2d per 8 lb. Most other kinds of meat are in fair request at full prices.

Pork.—From 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

TILDEN, Hayes, Kent, maltster. C. M. RATES, Conduit street, Hanover square, grocer. R. TALEY, Lincoln, dealer in galvanic machines. W. MALLIBAND, Great Claybrook, Leicestershire, oil-monger. H. ARMSTRONG, North h, linen-draper. R. MCKEAN, Liverpool, and of Birkenhead, Cheshire, contracting engineer. W. GOSSAGE, Widdow, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist. F. TAYLOR, 8, Cambridge, Worcester-shire, and Bristol y Hill, Staffordshire, linen-merch. H. DIXON, 15, St. Martin's, Liverpool, merchants. W. FARRALL, Liverpool, grocer. J. BIERWIN, Liverpool, baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D CAMPBELL, Glasgow, saddler. A STEWART, Arorie, grocer. J. MARTINDALE, Glasgow, contractor. J. INGRAM, Gardinstown, Banffshire, draper. W. HAMILTON and CO, London's e, Paisley and Glasgow, merchants. D MILLIE and W MILLIE, manufacturers, Fifehead, 1 Westlo.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, DEC. 29.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet Major Alexander Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John W. Lovell; to be second Captain, vice Ogilvie; Second Lieutenant William Colles Phillips to be First Lieutenant, vice Lovell.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank: Alfred George Goodall, vice Murray; John Murray Cuthbert Drake, vice Hoare; Edward Remond James, vice Rakken; Charles William Linnard, vice De Voe.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: T. B. Strang, vice Peter; F. Lyon, vice Lucas; M. F. T-ylor, vice Deane; R. G. Langley, vice Paisley; B. Kea, vice T. W. Lestrang; T. W. Haskinson, vice Burt; A. L. Kaye, vice G. F. Lestrang; J. Smith, vice M. Lestrang; E. M. Laid, vice Irvine; M. C. Brooke, vice Lascelles; W. A. Burrows, vice Grylls; J. Clarke, vice Hilly; A. F. Joy, vice Champion; H. Thorslund, vice Higgins; A. F. G. Pears, vice Daines; T. P. Carey, vice Carpenter; W. F. Walker, vice St John.

BANKRUPTS.

F. H. FIRMINGHAM and **P. BEARE**, Lincolns, Lincoln, merchants. C. W. ELLIOTT, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, grocer. J. KIRBY, Buckingham, miller. J. BARNELL, Billesley, Essex, grocer. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Dig

NEW BOOKS, &c.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI.
This day, with 40 Plates, Folio, 25 s.
THE PRINCIPLES OF ATHENIAN ARCHITECTURE, or, the Results of a recent Survey, conducted chiefly with reference to the Optical Refinements exhibited in the Construction of the Ancient Buildings at Athens. From a survey, by FRANK C. PENROSE, Esq., Architect.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street; and Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, Paternoster-row.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

In part 80, illustrated by Maps of India and Greece, price 12s. cloth. **INDIA IN GREECE; or, Truth in Mythology.** By E. POOCOCKE, Esq.

Contents:—The Colonisation of Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, by Indian Tribes from the Punjab, Cashmere, Tibet, and the Himalayan Mountains. The Fate and lot of Tribes in Palestine and Egypt. Greek Mythology referred to plain History upon Geographical evidence. The Hindu Chief, the name of the Apollo of Delphi. Cadmus a Hindu. The War of the Great Lakes in Greece. The Origin of the Fable of Jupiter and the Titans. The Nomenclature of the ancient Geography of India shown to be identical in Greek and Sanskrit. Maps of Greece and India exhibit the Parent States and their Hellenic settlements.

GREEN and Co, London and Glasgow.

It was 5s. 6d.; small edition, 2s. 6d.; per post, 3s.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC COUGH, and LOSS OF VOICE, successfully treated by Medicinal Inhalations. By ALFRED B. MADDOCK M.D., 7, Pall Mall.

"We recommend it with the greatest confidence to our readers. To many families it will prove an indispensable boon."—Nottingham Mercury.

—MURKIN and MESSALL, Paternoster-row.

ALL THE LONDON AND COUNTRY NEWS-PAPERS punctually supplied in Town and Country, by W. DAWSON and SONS, 74, Cannon-street, City, London. (Established 1809.)

Advertisements and Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages inserted in all the London and Country Newspapers. A list to be had on application. Country Booksellers supplied.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—A Complete APPARATUS for producing ELECTROTYPED MEDALS; also for Electrotyping and Gilding, including a whole's apparatus, and all the necessary materials, &c., in a neat case, 2s. 6d. intended as a companion to "Science's Lecture on Electrotyping," price 1s. 6d. Chemical Cabinets, with Book of Experiments, 6s. 8s. 11s. 21s. and upwards. Magic Lamps, with Views &c., manufactured and sold by HOKNE, THORNTHWAITE, and WOOD, 123, Newgate-street, London.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—EXHIBITION, 1851, Class 10, No. 456.—STATHAM'S CHEMICAL CABINETS and PORTABLE LABORATORIES.—Youths' Cabinets, 5s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. Book of Experiments, 6s. Students' Cabinets, 21s. 31s. 6d. 42s. 6s. 10s. 12s. Economic Laboratory, 10s. and 21s. —Of Chemicals, Opticians, &c., or direct from Proprietor, WILLIAM STATHAM, Rotherhithe-street, Islington, London.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Amusement and Instruction by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY'S improved PHANASAGORIA LANTERNS with the Chromotype and Dissolving Views, and every possible variety of Slides, including Natural History, Moveable and Plain, Astronomical, Views in the Holy Land, &c., &c., &c. No. 1, Lane, with Argand Lamp, in a box, 2s. 12s. 6d. No. 2, ditto, of a larger size, 4s. 11s. 6d. A pair of Dissolving View Lanterns, No. 2, with Apparatus, 4s. 11s. 6d. The Lamp for the No. 2 Lantern is a very superior. (The price of the Lantern is without Slides.) The greatest assortment of Slides in London for selection from.

List of the slides and prices upon application to the Manufacturers, Messrs CARPENTER and WESTLEY, Opticians, 21, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

WATCHES and CHAINS.—GEORGE WARDING offers a large assortment of first quality at lowest prices. Silver Watches, 2s. 15s. in hunting cases 3s. 3s. 6d. Detached Lever ditto, 4s. 5s. and all guineas; Ladies' elegant Gold Swiss Watches at 2s. 15s. and the very best, 2s. 15s. English Gold Lever Watches at nine, ten, and twelve guineas, and of the highest excellence, sixteen and eighteen guineas. Chains in great variety, 2s. to 20s.—222, Strand, four doors west of Temple-bar.

JONES'S 24 48 SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and 100 100 GOLD LEVERS at the Manufactory, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, a third of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for 44s. one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

GOLD WATCHES, from £3 10s.; Silver Watches, 2s. 15s.; Patent Gold Lever Watches, 5s. 6d. ditto Silver ditto, 3s. 15s.—The best and cheapest house in London for WATCHES is HAWLEY S. 234, High Holborn, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street, the old-established Watchmakers. All the above Watches have every modern improvement, are jewelled in four poles, with richly engraved cases and dials. A written guarantee given with each watch. A rich and choice selection of solid gold chains, for their weight in sovereigns. English and foreign watches, clocks, and chronometers cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen. Gold, plate, diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Messrs Hawley beg respectfully to inform the nobility and the public that they have no connection with any house assuming their name.

THE CUTLERY TROPHY of Messrs. JOSEPH ROGERS and SONS, of Sheffield, which excited so much admiration in the Navy of the Crystal Palace, is now transferred to the entrance of the Strand, at the corner of the Strand, at the Strand-bridge. It is furnished with complete and complete specimens of pocket cutlery, with a large collection of Table Cutlery (which every purchaser for the approaching season should inspect), with a very great variety of Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Corkscrews, Plated and Silver Fish Knives, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, &c., &c., of the first quality, and at the very lowest prices.—ISAAC DRAX, and CO, opening to the Monument, LONDON-BRIDGE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU.—A Memoir of this happy period of the year is ready for delivery by Messrs SAMUEL ALCOCK and CO, China and Earthenware Manufacturers, Hill Pottery, Tunbridge, Kent, after a long and successful career, who has, in this short time, succeeded in producing one of the most useful and artistic souvenirs ever manufactured in porcelain. As a gift to a LADY the Memento is peculiarly adapted, from its shape and elegant appearance. Forwarded in a box, on receipt of a Post-office order for 11s. 6d.

PRIZE MEDAL.—COOKING RANGE.—Noblemen, gentlemen, architects, builders, principals of large establishments, and others, are respectfully requested to inspect EDWARD BROWN'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS, with a full and complete set of cookery, as exhibited in Class 24, No. 370, by Messrs Mapplesbeck and Lowe, and for which a prize was awarded. For economy in fuel, and for the convenience of the cook, and the respectability and full particulars to be had on application to the manufacturer, Lyne Regis, Dorset; and at the London warehouse, 51, Watling-street, Rudge-road, where stock is kept, and cards given to view one in operation at a first-class hotel at the West End.

Manager, MR JAMES LIPPE.

PALMER'S CANDLE LAMPS.—An elegant Three-wick Candle Lamp, 16s. 6d.; with enamel plate and richly set bell-shaped shade; for Two Wicks, 5s.; for One Wick, 2s. 6d. An elegant assortment of Four-wick Lamps, from 18s.; with ruby and enamelled Bohemian domes including every new design lately exhibited in the Crystal Palace. A most beautiful and elegant set of Lamps, 21s. 6d.; Lamps, Chandeliers, and Cut Glass Manufacturers, 83, New Bond-street, three doors from Oxford-street. Every article warranted. Old lamps taken in exchange.

WINTER SEASON.—A large STOCK now on hand of LADIES' POLKAS, all shapes, sizes, and qualities.

Children's, commencing at 1s. 6d. each Ladies' Head-Dresses in beautiful and novel designs in Wool, Spangled Wool, Mohair, Silk, Gold and Silver, Pearls, Chenille, &c., &c. From Paris, a new selection of Fancy Pins for the Hair and Caps at all prices. Every description of Fancy Needlework, Silks, ribbons, and finished, and every article useful for the Ladies' Work-table. 85, N. B. B.

Burlin Wool Warehouse, 54, Westminster-bridge-road, London. A list of prices sent post free.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS FROM FUTVOYES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases from 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 41s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 49s. 6d. 50s. 6d. 51s. 6d. 52s. 6d. 53s. 6d. 54s. 6d. 55s. 6d. 56s. 6d. 57s. 6d. 58s. 6d. 59s. 6d. 60s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 62s. 6d. 63s. 6d. 64s. 6d. 65s. 6d. 66s. 6d. 67s. 6d. 68s. 6d. 69s. 6d. 70s. 6d. 71s. 6d. 72s. 6d. 73s. 6d. 74s. 6d. 75s. 6d. 76s. 6d. 77s. 6d. 78s. 6d. 79s. 6d. 80s. 6d. 81s. 6d. 82s. 6d. 83s. 6d. 84s. 6d. 85s. 6d. 86s. 6d. 87s. 6d. 88s. 6d. 89s. 6d. 90s. 6d. 91s. 6d. 92s. 6d. 93s. 6d. 94s. 6d. 95s. 6d. 96s. 6d. 97s. 6d. 98s. 6d. 99s. 6d. 100s. 6d. 101s. 6d. 102s. 6d. 103s. 6d. 104s. 6d. 105s. 6d. 106s. 6d. 107s. 6d. 108s. 6d. 109s. 6d. 110s. 6d. 111s. 6d. 112s. 6d. 113s. 6d. 114s. 6d. 115s. 6d. 116s. 6d. 117s. 6d. 118s. 6d. 119s. 6d. 120s. 6d. 121s. 6d. 122s. 6d. 123s. 6d. 124s. 6d. 125s. 6d. 126s. 6d. 127s. 6d. 128s. 6d. 129s. 6d. 130s. 6d. 131s. 6d. 132s. 6d. 133s. 6d. 134s. 6d. 135s. 6d. 136s. 6d. 137s. 6d. 138s. 6d. 139s. 6d. 140s. 6d. 141s. 6d. 142s. 6d. 143s. 6d. 144s. 6d. 145s. 6d. 146s. 6d. 147s. 6d. 148s. 6d. 149s. 6d. 150s. 6d. 151s. 6d. 152s. 6d. 153s. 6d. 154s. 6d. 155s. 6d. 156s. 6d. 157s. 6d. 158s. 6d. 159s. 6d. 160s. 6d. 161s. 6d. 162s. 6d. 163s. 6d. 164s. 6d. 165s. 6d. 166s. 6d. 167s. 6d. 168s. 6d. 169s. 6d. 170s. 6d. 171s. 6d. 172s. 6d. 173s. 6d. 174s. 6d. 175s. 6d. 176s. 6d. 177s. 6d. 178s. 6d. 179s. 6d. 180s. 6d. 181s. 6d. 182s. 6d. 183s. 6d. 184s. 6d. 185s. 6d. 186s. 6d. 187s. 6d. 188s. 6d. 189s. 6d. 190s. 6d. 191s. 6d. 192s. 6d. 193s. 6d. 194s. 6d. 195s. 6d. 196s. 6d. 197s. 6d. 198s. 6d. 199s. 6d. 200s. 6d. 201s. 6d. 202s. 6d. 203s. 6d. 204s. 6d. 205s. 6d. 206s. 6d. 207s. 6d. 208s. 6d. 209s. 6d. 210s. 6d. 211s. 6d. 212s. 6d. 213s. 6d. 214s. 6d. 215s. 6d. 216s. 6d. 217s. 6d. 218s. 6d. 219s. 6d. 220s. 6d. 221s. 6d. 222s. 6d. 223s. 6d. 224s. 6d. 225s. 6d. 226s. 6d. 227s. 6d. 228s. 6d. 229s. 6d. 230s. 6d. 231s. 6d. 232s. 6d. 233s. 6d. 234s. 6d. 235s. 6d. 236s. 6d. 237s. 6d. 238s. 6d. 239s. 6d. 240s. 6d. 241s. 6d. 242s. 6d. 243s. 6d. 244s. 6d. 245s. 6d. 246s. 6d. 247s. 6d. 248s. 6d. 249s. 6d. 250s. 6d. 251s. 6d. 252s. 6d. 253s. 6d. 254s. 6d. 255s. 6d. 256s. 6d. 257s. 6d. 258s. 6d. 259s. 6d. 260s. 6d. 261s. 6d. 262s. 6d. 263s. 6d. 264s. 6d. 265s. 6d. 266s. 6d. 267s. 6d. 268s. 6d. 269s. 6d. 270s. 6d. 271s. 6d. 272s. 6d. 273s. 6d. 274s. 6d. 275s. 6d. 276s. 6d. 277s. 6d. 278s. 6d. 279s. 6d. 280s. 6d. 281s. 6d. 282s. 6d. 283s. 6d. 284s. 6d. 285s. 6d. 286s. 6d. 287s. 6d. 288s. 6d. 289s. 6d. 290s. 6d. 291s. 6d. 292s. 6d. 293s. 6d. 294s. 6d. 295s. 6d. 296s. 6d. 297s. 6d. 298s. 6d. 299s. 6d. 300s. 6d. 301s. 6d. 302s. 6d. 303s. 6d. 304s. 6d. 305s. 6d. 306s. 6d. 307s. 6d. 308s. 6d. 309s. 6d. 310s. 6d. 311s. 6d. 312s. 6d. 313s. 6d. 314s. 6d. 315s. 6d. 316s. 6d. 317s. 6d. 318s. 6d. 319s. 6d. 320s. 6d. 321s. 6d. 322s. 6d. 323s. 6d. 324s. 6d. 325s. 6d. 326s. 6d. 327s. 6d. 328s. 6d. 329s. 6d. 330s. 6d. 331s. 6d. 332s. 6d. 333s. 6d. 334s. 6d. 335s. 6d. 336s. 6d. 337s. 6d. 338s. 6d. 339s. 6d. 340s. 6d. 341s. 6d. 342s. 6d. 343s. 6d. 344s. 6d. 345s. 6d. 346s. 6d. 347s. 6d. 348s. 6d. 349s. 6d. 350s. 6d. 351s. 6d. 352s. 6d. 353s. 6d. 354s. 6d. 355s. 6d. 356s. 6d. 357s. 6d. 358s. 6d. 359s. 6d. 360s. 6d. 361s. 6d. 362s. 6d. 363s. 6d. 364s. 6d. 365s. 6d. 366s. 6d. 367s. 6d. 368s. 6d. 369s. 6d. 370s. 6d. 371s. 6d. 372s. 6d. 373s. 6d. 374s. 6d. 375s. 6d. 376s. 6d. 377s. 6d. 378s. 6d. 379s. 6d. 380s. 6d. 381s. 6d. 382s. 6d. 383s. 6d. 384s. 6d. 385s. 6d. 386s. 6d. 387s. 6d. 388s. 6d. 389s. 6d. 390s. 6d. 391s. 6d. 392s. 6d. 393s. 6d. 394s. 6d. 395s. 6d. 396s. 6d. 397s. 6d. 398s. 6d. 399s. 6d. 400s. 6d. 401s. 6d. 402s. 6d. 403s. 6d. 404s. 6d. 405s. 6d. 406s. 6d. 407s. 6d. 408s. 6d. 409s. 6d. 410s. 6d. 411s. 6d. 412s. 6d. 413s. 6d. 414s. 6d. 415s. 6d. 416s. 6d. 417s. 6d. 418s. 6d. 419s. 6d. 420s. 6d. 421s. 6d. 422s. 6d. 423s. 6d. 424s. 6d. 425s. 6d. 426s. 6d. 427s. 6d. 428s. 6d. 429s. 6d. 430s. 6d. 431s. 6d. 432s. 6d. 433s. 6d. 434s. 6d. 435s. 6d. 436s. 6d. 437s. 6d. 438s. 6d. 439s. 6d. 440s. 6d. 441s. 6d. 442s. 6d. 443s. 6d. 444s. 6d. 445s. 6d. 446s. 6d. 447s. 6d. 448s. 6d. 449s. 6d. 450s. 6d. 451s. 6d. 452s. 6d. 453s. 6d. 454s. 6d. 455s. 6d. 456s. 6d. 457s. 6d. 458s. 6d. 459s. 6d. 460s. 6d. 461s. 6d. 462s. 6d. 463s. 6d. 464s. 6d. 465s. 6d. 466s. 6d. 467s. 6d. 468s. 6d. 469s. 6d. 470s. 6d. 471s. 6d. 472s. 6d. 473s. 6d. 474s. 6d. 475s. 6d. 476s. 6d. 477s. 6d. 478s. 6d. 479s. 6d. 480s. 6d. 481s. 6d. 482s. 6d. 483s. 6d. 484s. 6d. 485s. 6d. 486s. 6d. 487s. 6d. 488s. 6d. 489s. 6d. 490s. 6d. 491s. 6d. 492s. 6d. 493s. 6d. 494s. 6d. 495s. 6d. 496s. 6d. 497s. 6d. 498s. 6d. 499s. 6d. 500s. 6d. 501s. 6d. 502s. 6d. 503s. 6d. 504s. 6d. 505s. 6d. 506s. 6d. 507s. 6d. 508s. 6d. 509s. 6d. 510s. 6d. 511s. 6d. 512s. 6d. 513s. 6d. 514s. 6d. 515s. 6d. 516s. 6d. 517s. 6d. 518s. 6d. 519s. 6d. 520s. 6d. 521s. 6d. 522s. 6d. 523s. 6d. 524s. 6d. 525s. 6d. 526s. 6d. 527s. 6d. 528s. 6d. 529s. 6d. 530s. 6d. 531s. 6d. 532s. 6d. 533s. 6d. 534s. 6d. 535s. 6d. 536s. 6d. 537s. 6d. 538s. 6d. 539s. 6d. 540s. 6d. 541s. 6d. 542s. 6d. 543s. 6d. 544s. 6d. 545s. 6d. 546s. 6d. 547s. 6d. 548s. 6d. 549s. 6d. 550s. 6d. 551s. 6d. 552s. 6d. 553s. 6d. 554s. 6d. 555s. 6d. 556s. 6d. 557s. 6d. 558s. 6d. 559s. 6d. 560s. 6d. 561s. 6d. 562s. 6d. 563s. 6d. 564s. 6d. 565s. 6d. 566s. 6d. 567s. 6d. 568s. 6d. 569s. 6d. 570s. 6d. 571s. 6d. 572s. 6d. 573s. 6d. 574s. 6d. 575s. 6d. 576s. 6d. 577s. 6d. 578s. 6d. 579s. 6d. 580s. 6d. 581s. 6d. 582s. 6d. 583s. 6d. 584s. 6d. 585s. 6d. 586s. 6d. 587s. 6d. 588s. 6d. 589s. 6d. 590s. 6d. 591s. 6d. 592s. 6d. 593s. 6d. 594s. 6d. 595s. 6d. 596s. 6d. 597s. 6d. 598s. 6d. 599s. 6d. 600s. 6d. 601s. 6d. 602s. 6d. 603s. 6d. 604s. 6d. 605s. 6d. 606s. 6d. 607s. 6d. 608s. 6d. 609s. 6d. 610s. 6d. 611s. 6d. 612s. 6d. 613s. 6d. 614s. 6d. 615s. 6d. 616s. 6d. 617s. 6d. 618s. 6d. 619s. 6d. 620s. 6d. 621s. 6d. 622s. 6d. 623s. 6d. 624s. 6d. 625s. 6d. 626s. 6d. 627s. 6d. 628s. 6d. 629s. 6d. 630s. 6d. 631s. 6d. 632s. 6d. 633s. 6d. 634s. 6d. 635s. 6d. 636s. 6d. 637s. 6d. 638s. 6d. 639s. 6d. 640s. 6d. 641s. 6d. 642s. 6d. 643s. 6d. 644s. 6d. 645s. 6d. 646s. 6d. 647s. 6d. 648s. 6d. 649s. 6d. 650s. 6d. 651s. 6d. 652s. 6d. 653s. 6d. 654s. 6d. 655s. 6d. 656s. 6d. 657s. 6d. 658s. 6d. 659s. 6d. 660s. 6d. 661s. 6d. 662s. 6d. 663s. 6d. 664s. 6d. 665s. 6d. 666s. 6d. 667s. 6d. 668s. 6d. 669s. 6d. 670s. 6d. 671s. 6d. 672s. 6d. 673s. 6d. 674s. 6d. 675s. 6d. 676s. 6d. 677s. 6d. 678s. 6d. 679s. 6d. 680s. 6d. 681s. 6d. 682s. 6d. 683s. 6d. 684s. 6d. 685s. 6d. 686s. 6d. 687s. 6d. 688s. 6d. 689s. 6d. 690s. 6d. 691s. 6d. 692s. 6d. 693s. 6d. 694s. 6d. 695s. 6d. 696s. 6d. 697s. 6d. 698s. 6d. 699s. 6d. 700s. 6d. 701s. 6d. 702s. 6d. 703s. 6d. 704s. 6d. 705s. 6d. 706s. 6d. 707s. 6d. 708s. 6d. 709s. 6d. 710s. 6d. 711s. 6d. 712s. 6d. 713s. 6d. 714s. 6d. 715s. 6d. 716s. 6d. 717s. 6d. 718s. 6d. 719s. 6d. 720s. 6d. 721s. 6d. 722s. 6d. 723s. 6d. 724s. 6d. 725s. 6d. 726s. 6d. 727s. 6d. 728s. 6d. 729s. 6d. 730s. 6d. 731s. 6d. 732s. 6d. 733s. 6d. 734s. 6d. 735s. 6d. 736s. 6d. 737s. 6d. 738s. 6d. 739s. 6d. 740s. 6d. 741s. 6d. 742s. 6d. 743s. 6d. 744s. 6d. 745s. 6d. 746s. 6d. 747s. 6d. 748s. 6d. 749s. 6d. 750s. 6d. 751s. 6d. 752s. 6d. 753s. 6d. 754s. 6d. 755s. 6d. 756s. 6d. 757s. 6d. 758s. 6d. 759s. 6d. 760s. 6d. 761s. 6d. 762s. 6d. 763s. 6d. 764s. 6d. 765s. 6d. 766s. 6d. 767s. 6d. 768s. 6d. 769s. 6d. 770s. 6d. 771s. 6d. 772s. 6d. 773s. 6d. 774s. 6d. 775s. 6d. 776s. 6d. 777s. 6d. 778s. 6d. 779s. 6d. 780s. 6d. 781s. 6d. 782s. 6d. 783s. 6d. 784s. 6d. 785s. 6d. 786s. 6d. 787s. 6d. 788s. 6d. 789s. 6d. 790s. 6d. 791s. 6d. 792s. 6d. 793s. 6d. 794s. 6d. 795s. 6d. 796s. 6d. 797s. 6d. 798s. 6d. 799s. 6d. 800s. 6d. 801s. 6d. 802s. 6d. 803s. 6d. 804s. 6d. 805s. 6d. 806s. 6d. 807s. 6d. 808s. 6d. 809s. 6d. 810s. 6d. 811s. 6d. 812s. 6d. 813s. 6d. 814s. 6d. 815s. 6d. 816s. 6d. 817s. 6d. 818s. 6d. 819s. 6d. 820s. 6d. 821s. 6d. 822s. 6d. 823s. 6d. 824s. 6d. 825s. 6d. 826s. 6d. 827s. 6d. 828s. 6d. 829s. 6d. 830s. 6d. 831s. 6d. 832s. 6d. 833s. 6d. 834s. 6d. 835s. 6d. 836s. 6d. 837s. 6d. 838s. 6d. 839s. 6d. 840s. 6d. 841s. 6d. 842s. 6d. 843s. 6d. 844s. 6d. 845s. 6d. 846s. 6d. 847s. 6d. 848s. 6d. 849s. 6d. 850s. 6d. 851s. 6d. 852s. 6d. 853s. 6d. 854s. 6d. 855s. 6d. 856s. 6d. 857s. 6d. 858s. 6d. 859s. 6d. 860s. 6d. 861s. 6d. 862s. 6d. 863s. 6d. 864s. 6d. 865s. 6d. 866s. 6d. 867s. 6d. 868s. 6d. 869s. 6d. 870s. 6d. 871s. 6d. 872s. 6d. 873s. 6d. 874s. 6d. 875s. 6d. 876s. 6d. 877s. 6d. 878s. 6d. 879s. 6d. 880s. 6d. 881s. 6d. 882s. 6d. 883s. 6d. 884s. 6d. 885s. 6d. 886s. 6d. 887s. 6d. 888s. 6d. 889s. 6d. 89

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Just published, in 10s. 6d. bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.
THE PROTESTANT'S ARMOUR; or, Be-
liever's Antidote against Unscriptural Teaching. By A. LADY.
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR ONE SHILLING.
THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
ESSAY.
"It is one of the best among the innumerable books designed to
illustrate, to improve, or to profit by the great event."—*The Atlas*.
LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.

MISS KAVANAGH'S NEW WORK.
Now ready, in one volume, post 8vo. with Portraits, price 12s. ele-
gantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt edges.
WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY EXEM-
PLARY for ACTS OF PIETY and CHARITY. By JULIA
KAVANAGH, Author of "Woman in France," "Nathalia," &c.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Pp. 48, Illustrated with Woodcuts, price 1s. Published this day.
LECTURE ON ELECTRO-METALLURGY,
delivered before the Bank of England Library and Literary
Association, by ALFRED WHEAT, F.R.S.
HORNE, THORNTHWAITE, and WOOD, Newgate-street.

Price 6d. with Coloured Plates.
THE HOUSE THAT PAXTON BUILT: a
New Story on an Old Model.
DARTON and Co., 58, Holborn-hill.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
NOAH and his DAYS: a Poem, in Eleven
Books. By the late Rev. S. PIGGOTT, M.A.
Published by WERTHEIM and MACINTOSH, Paternoster-row.
Small cloth, price 5s.

This day, post octavo, 10s. 6d.
LEAVES from the NOTE-BOOK of a
NATURALIST. By W. J. BRODERIP, F.R.S., Author of
"Zoological Recreations."
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Just published, price 1s. 6d. per copy.
THE LONG RAILWAY JOURNEY,
and Other Poems. By HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

Lately, by the same Author.
JESUS: a Poem. In Six Books. Price 5s.
ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

AN ELEGANT AND SUITABLE BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.
Just published, price 10s. 6d.

THE Second Edition of LOWTH'S HISTO-
RICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and GENEALOGICAL ATLAS,
for the use of Schools and Private Tutors.
"We have never met with a work of the description better calculated
to facilitate the study of history than the work now before us."—*Bell's Messenger*.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Learnington: J. GLOVER.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
in crimson cloth, gilt leaves, ONE SHILLING each.
ABBOTT'S Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Mary Queen
of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Marie Antoinette, Charles the First,
Charles the Second, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Cyrus,
Darius, Xerxes, Josephine, Madama de Meneville, Cleopatra.
THOMAS ALLMAN, 42, Holborn-hill.

NEW JUVENILE WORKS
for CHRISTMAS.
By the Author of "Mary and Florence,"
LEILA at HOME. By ANNE FRASER TYTLER.
12mo, cloth, 6s.

HARRY BRIGHTSIDE; or, the Young Traveller in Italy.
By AUNT LOUISA. Coloured Illustration. 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

AN "ESPECIAL" CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR LADIES.
Price 10s. 6d. bound, with gilt edges and Coloured Plates; dedicated,
by permission of her Most Gracious Majesty, to the Princess Royal
of England.

PEACHEY'S ROYAL GUIDE TO WAX-
FLOWER MODELLING.
Published by Mrs. PEACHEY, Artist to her Majesty.
Containing Instructions for forty Flowers, besides Cactus, Mignon-
nette, and Victoria Regia; also, for foliage and grouping, floral em-
blems, and poetic gems.
To be had of the Author, 35, Rathbone-place, London; and of all
booksellers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
Just published, beautifully bound in ultramarine cloth, price 6s. 6d.,
LUFRA; or, the Convent of Algarve. A
Poem in Eight Cantos. By the Rev. JAMES BARDINEL.
"As instructive as a sermon, as lively as a play, and as lovely as a
sonnet."—*John Bull*.
"A high-souled, high-principled Poem."—*Edwards's Journal*.
"In this Poem religious truth is happily combined with an interest-
ing story and a pleasant style. Of the wonderful works of nature
Mr. Bardinel has a poet's conception, and his descriptions display an
artist's skill."—*Morning Post*.
London: KINGTON, St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place.

COMPANION to the PSALM and HYMN
BOOK. By GEORGE FORBES, POCKET EDITION OF CON-
GREGATIONAL PSALMODY for Four Voices, Organ, or Piano;
with Words, &c. Dedicated, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Spry,
D.D., &c. 2s. 6d. gilt. "Most valuable. It contains many words of higher
pretensions."—*Atlas*.—WRIGHT, Irvington, Hooley.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and CHURCH
SERVICES for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, in
plain and elegant Bindings, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. guineas—the largest and
best bound stock in London of the authorized versions of Family, Re-
ference, and Polyglot Bibles and Prayers; Church Services bound in
rich Genoa Velvet or Turkey Morocco, splendidly mounted with rims,
clasps, and monograms, in handsome gilt lock case, lined with white
watered silk. 2s. each, sent (carriage paid) to the country, on receipt of
a Post-office Order, or Money Order, or Bank Note, or Cheque, or
Prayer-Book, very large clear type, 6s. 6d. each; the *Alar* and
Pietas and Daily Services.—OBSERVE, PARKINS and GOTT, 25, Ox-
ford-street.

Now ready, at all the Booksellers.
BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY for 1852.
With numerous Additions and Corrections, and A GENERAL
INDEX, Gratis. Complete in 2 large vols., printed in double columns
(equal in quantity to 30 ordinary volumes), price only 25s. 2s. bound,
with a separate Index, containing references to the names of every person
mentioned.

This important national work comprises a Genealogical and His-
torical Dictionary of the whole of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain
and Ireland, with particulars of 100,000 persons connected with them,
forming a necessary Companion to all Peerages.
COLBURN and Co., Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NOTICE.
With the Arms beautifully Engraved, bound, and gilt,
MR. LODGE'S PEERAGE and
BARONETAGE
[For 1852].

Is Now Ready, and may be had of the Booksellers.
As an authority no work of the kind has ever stood so high as
Mr. Lodge's Peerage. It is correct throughout, and the Nobility, and
published under the special sanction of her Majesty and Prince
Albert. The present Edition contains many important particulars
communicated by Noble Families not previously given.
SAUNDERS and O'LEARY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Second Edition, elegantly bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.
EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, its SOVEREIGNS and its PEOPLE,
from the Earliest Time to the Present. Related in the words of the
best Writers, the old Chronicles, Poets, and modern Historians,
forming a series of interesting Narratives of the most remarkable
occurrences in each reign, with reviews of the Manners, Domestic
Habits, Amusements, Customs, &c. of the People; on a new and
original plan. By CHARLES SELBY.
London: DARTON and Co., Holborn-hill.

NEW and CHEAP FLORICULTURAL MAGAZINE.
On the 1st of January, 1852, was published, price 1s. crown 4to,
No. 1. of the

ENGLISH FLOWER-GARDEN, a Monthly
Magazine of Hardy, Half-hardy, and Window Plants; with
five beautiful Coloured Figures on Steel, in the first style of art. In
this work an attempt has been made to combine the most approved
horticultural practice with the most interesting facts of Botanical
science. It contains a large number of Figures than any other
publication of a similar character and price.
London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Edinburgh: J. Menzies
and all Booksellers.

Now ready,
THE WESTMINSTER and FOREIGN
QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXI, JANUARY, 1852.
Price 6s.

CONTENTS:
I. Representative Reform.
II. The Fish Trade.
III. The Relation between Employers and Employed.
IV. Mary Stuart.
V. The Latest Continental Theory of Legislation.
VI. Julia von Kildener, as Coquette and Mystic.
VII. The Ethics of Christendom.
VIII. Political Questions and Parties in France.
IX. Contemporary Literature of England.
X. Retrospective Survey of American Literature.
XI. Contemporary Literature of America.
XII. Contemporary Literature of Germany.
XIII. Contemporary Literature of France.
Persons desirous of having the work forwarded to them, by
post, postage free, are requested to transmit their names to the pub-
lisher, in order that they may receive their copies on the day of pub-
lication.
London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW WORK BY PHIZ.
Royal quarto, 3s. 6d. plain, 5s. 6d. coloured.
ILLUSTRATIONS of the FIVE SENSES,
Engraved on Steel by Hablot K. Browne (PHIZ).
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, price 4s.
OLIVER and BOYD'S NEW EDINBURGH
ALMANAC and NATIONAL REPOSITORY for 1852. Greatly
Enlarged and Improved.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for JANUARY.
BEAUNDER'S CHURCH HISTORY. Vol. 6,
with Index. Post 8vo., 3s. 6d.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY for JANUARY.
HUMBOLDT'S PERSONAL NARRA-
TIVE of HIS TRAVELS. Vol. I. Post 8vo. (to be completed
in 3 vols.), 5s.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY for JANUARY.
PINDAR, Literally Translated by DAWSON
W. TURNER; to which is added the METRICAL TRANSLA-
TION, by ABRAHAM MOORE. Fine Portrait. Post 8vo., 5s.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES—NEW VOLUME.
HAWTHORNE'S TWICE-TOLE TALES.
Second Series. Post 8vo., 1s. Also the First Series, price 1s.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

CHRISTMAS BOOK.—Elegant in cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.
HAWTHORNE'S WONDER-BOOK for
GIRLS and BOYS. Post 8vo., with Eight fine Illustrations.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES.—Price 1s. or in gilt cloth, price 1s. 6d.
HAWTHORNE'S SNOW IMAGE, and
OTHER TALES. Post 8vo.
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BAXTER'S GREAT EXHIBITION PIC-
TURES, the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR, are now Publishing
at 7s. the Pair; upwards of 70,000 have been already sold.
London: No. 11 and 12, Northampton-square.

Now ready, demy 18mo, price 1s.
MATEURS and ARTISTS' COMPANION,
with an Almanac for 1852.
REEVES and SONS, Cheapside; Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.

Now ready,
THE BEAUTIES of NATURE. A Poem.
8vo. folio, 5s. Written with the intention of introducing a new
era in the art of Landscape Gardening.
HOULSTON and STONEMAN, Paternoster-row.

Just published by PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY,
THE TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS. By Mrs.
BALFOUR. 6d.

2. THE BAND of HOPE REVIEW. Yearly Part, 70
Engravings, stiff wrapper, 8d.; gilt, 1s.
3. THE BAND of HOPE ALMANAC. 1d.
London: PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row; 70, Edgware-
road; and all Booksellers.

Published this day, price 8s. 6d., the Second Edition of
THE DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL RE-
CEIPTS, containing upwards of 5000 Receipts in Trade and
Manufacture, Domestic Economy, Ornamental and Scientific Pro-
cesses, Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, &c. By G. FRANKS, F.R.S.
This Edition contains a copious Index, and other Improvements.
J. ALLEN, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, with Coloured Designs, square 8vo., cloth, 7s.
F A I R Y T A L E S. Comprising—
THE FAIRIES of the FOREST.
THE FAIRY and the SNAKE.
THE FAIRIES, the ELF, and the GNOME.
The above little book has been written by a LADY for her own
child, and will be found an acceptable juvenile present.
London: LONGMAN and Co.; Pawsey, Ipswich.

THE BOOK for the FIRESIDE and JUVENILE PARTIES.
With Illustrated Frontispiece, 2s. 6d. cloth (3s. postage free).
HOME AMUSEMENTS; a Choice Collection
of Riddles, Charades, Conundrums, Parlor Games, For-
lites, &c. By PETER PUZZLEWELL, Esq.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

With Engravings by H. WEIR, fcap. 8vo., 3s. 6d. cloth.
DOMESTIC PETS; their Habits and Man-
agement, with Illustrative Anecdotes. By Mrs. LOUDON.
"An attractive and instructive little work. All who study Mrs.
LOUDON's pages will be able to treat their pets with certainty and
wisdom."—*Standard of Freedom*.

FACTS from the WORLD of NATURE, Animate and
Inanimate. By Mrs. LOUDON. With numerous Engravings, fcap.
8vo., 6s. cloth.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, Part I., price Four Shillings.
A HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE
during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, being an in-
troductory Narrative of Events from 1800 to 1815, and the History of
the Peace, from 1815 to the present time. By HARRIET MARTINEAU.
Embellished with Portraits. To be completed in Ten Monthly Parts.
London: WM. S. ORR and Co., Amen-corner; and sold by all Book-
sellers.

Now ready, Part I., price 4s. of
A DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN
GEOGRAPHY. By various Writers. Illustrated with Coins,
Plans of Cities, Districts, and Battles, &c. Edited by WILLIAM
SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the Dictionary of "Greek and Roman
Antiquities," and of the "Biography and Mythology of the Greeks."
To appear in Quarterly Parts, and to form 1 vol., medium 8vo.
London: TAYLOR, WALTON, and MARELY, 28, Upper Gower-
street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row; and John Murray, Albe-
marle-street.

Now ready, Part I., containing Seven Portraits and Biographies,
THE PORTRAIT GALLERY of Distinguished
Poets, Philosophers, Statesmen, Divines, Painters, Architects,
Engineers, Physicians, Lawyers, &c. &c. With Biographies. Origin-
ally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
To be completed in Twenty-four Monthly Parts. Specimens may be
had of all Booksellers.
London: WM. S. ORR and Co., Amen-corner; and sold by all Book-
sellers.

8vo. cloth, price 4s.; or with Hartley's Preface, 5s.
SWEDENBORG on HEAVEN and HELL;
being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen.
SWEDENBORG'S APOCALYPSE REVEALED. 2 vols.
8vo. cloth, price 12s.
SWEDENBORG on the DIVINE PROVIDENCE. 8vo.,
cloth, price 4s.
Complete Lists of Swedenborg's Works may be had on application.
W. NEWBERY, 6, King-street, Holborn.

Now ready, Part I., price Eightpence, with Two Coloured Plates
and sixteen Pages of Letterpress, interspersed with Wood En-
gravings.
THE GARDEN COMPANION and
FLORIST'S GUIDE; or, Hints on General Cultivation, Flori-
culture, and Hot-house Management, with a Record of Botanical Pro-
gress. Conducted by T. MOORE, F.R.S., Curator of the Botanic Garden,
Chelsea; assisted by A. HUNTER, F.R.S., W. F. AYRES, C.M.D.S., and
other Practical Cultivators.
London: WM. S. ORR and Co., Amen-corner.

MUSEUM of CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.
A Quarterly Journal of Ancient Art, sup. roy. folio, London, 1852.
Vol. I. (for 1851) now published. 41 pls. 6d. comprising 27 articles
on art and antiquity, illustrated with 13 lithographs or engravings,
and 53 woodcuts. Prospectuses may be had. The names of Sub-
scribers to Vol. II. (at 1s. in town, and 1s. 3s. in country) will be re-
ceived by the Editor, 37, Great Queen-street, to whom all communica-
tions are to be addressed.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY
price 2s. 6d., or by Post, 3s. contains:
1. Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face. By the Author of
"Yeast." Part I.
2. Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-one.
3. French Missionaries in Tibet and Tartary.
4. The Village Stream. By W. Allingham.
5. Autograph of Captain Digby Grand. Chapters IV. and V.
6. Game Birds and Wild Fowl.
7. King Alfred.
8. The Age of Vener. The Science of Puffing.
9. History of the Hungarian War. Chapter III.
10. An Election Row in New York.
11. The Coup d'Etat in France. A Letter to the People of England.
By A. V. KIRWAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOUR-
NAL for JANUARY 1, 1852, price 1s. contains:—Discovery and
Invention, III.—France in the Great Exhibition, Bourdon's Metallic
Manometer—Re-opening of the Polytechnic Institution—Patent Law
Amendment—Chimney and Practice of Railways, I.—Manufacture
of Factitious Leather—Permanent Way, Paving and Flooring, Roof-
and Bridges—Jas. W. Perkins' Improvements in Brushes—Anderson's Life-
boat—Carter's Filtering Apparatus—Chadburn Brothers' Barometer
Tube—Miller's Radiator and Oiler Pressure—Locomotive Mechan-
ism—The Great Exhibition—Disconnecting Apparatus for Tackle-
wheels—Reviews, and List of Patents and Registered Designs for the
Month.
Illustrated by two large Copperplate Engravings of Hill's Self-acting
Railway Break and Wrought-iron Railway Chairs, and Milligan's
Power-Loom, and numerous Wood Engravings.
Vols. 1, 2, and 3, price 1s. each, cloth boards, are now ready, and
may be had of all Booksellers.

THE WONDERFUL HOME; in Eleven Stories. By
GRANDFATHER GREY. With Engravings. Royal 16mo. 3s. 6d.
cloth, 4s. 6d. coloured.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

GRATIS.—All who desire to retain their
HAIR undeteriorated to the latest period of human existence,
will do well to read DR. DELTA'S TREATISE on the CAUSES of
BALDNESS and GREYNESS. The pamphlet interests all who still
retain any portion of hair; and will be sent free to respectable parties,
on the receipt of two postage stamps, addressed to Dr. DELTA, Mr.
ROSE, Chemist, Blackheath Village.

NEWSPAPERS.—Purchasers wanted for
several copies of each of the Morning Papers, which are lent to
read during the day to clean-handed people, and can be posted in the
evening with guaranteed regularity, at a low price.—Apply, by letter
only, to J. B. MEARS, Wildy, law booksellers, New-square, Lincoln's
Inn, London.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE.
Just ready, price 5s. cloth.
FORSTER'S POCKET PEERAGE and
BARONETAGE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for 1852.
corrected to the 1st of January, 1852. BY HENRY RUMSEY FORSTER,
of the "Morning Post" Newspaper.
"Of all the Peerages, Mr. Forster's is the best."—*Atlas*.
DAVID ROGUE, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 1s. or sent post on receipt of eighteen
postage stamps.
THE FINE ARTS ALMANAC; or, Artists'
Remembrancer for 1852. Comprising (in addition to the usual
matter contained in almanacs)—Notes and Obituary—Societies of
Art—Exhibitions of Art, both London and Provincial—Schools of Art,
Lectures, &c.—Museums—Galleries—Libraries—Societies for the Cul-
tivation of Art and Science—Miscellaneous Artistic Information—Ar-
tistic Economy, &c.
London: published by G. ROWNEY and Co., 51, Rathbone-place.

Just published, price 2s.
SUGGESTIONS for a CRYSTAL COL-
LEGE, or New Palace of Glass, for combining the intellectual
talent of All Nations; or, a Sketch of a Practical Philosophy of Edu-
cation. By W. CAVE THOMAS, Master of the North London School
for Drawing and Modelling.
DICKINSON Brothers, publishers, 114, New Bond-street; and Mar-
chant, sluicer, and Co., Ingram-court, City.

COLBURN AND CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Now ready, at all the Booksellers.
LORD GEORGE BENTINCK;
A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY.
By H. DISKELL, M.P.
One large vol. 8vo., 15s. bound.
II.
MR. ELIOT WARBURTON'S NEW NOVEL,
DARIEN; or, the Merchant Prince. 3 vols.
III.
SAM SLICK'S NEW COMIC WORK,
TRAITS of AMERICAN HUMOUR. 3 vols.

MARY HOWITT'S NEW WORK,
JACOB BENDIXEN, the Jew. From the Danish. 3 vols.
COLBURN and Co., publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

DR. HILLAR'S THREE WORKS—WISDOM OF EGYPT.
PILLAR of SALT a WARNING to the
PEOPLE as of OLD. The Abomination of Idolatry; the
Chief Cause of the Evils and Troubles of Life. See Genesis c. 3. v. 16;
Mark c. 13. v. 14, 19; 2nd Edna c. 5. v. 20. 10. Worth of immor-
tality. "Lancet" Fourth Edition, 2s. 6d.; post paid, 3s.
REVELATIONS of the MYSTERIES of the WISE MEN
of EGYPT.—"Full of interest and amusement."—*John Bull*. 10s. 6d.;
post paid, 11s. 6d.

SATURNIAN RELIGION the SHIELD of HEALTH,
the PROPHESED RELIGION of the LAST DAYS. (Just out.)
2s. 6d.; post paid, 3s.
Piper and Co., 25, Paternoster-row. By Post, for stamps or other-
wise, of Robert Howard, M.D., 6, Upper Gloster-street, Dorset-square,
London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY,
1852, contains the first Part of a new Historical Romance, en-
titled HYPATIA; or, New Foes with an Old Face. By the Author
of "Yeast." &c.
YEAST; a Problem. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, jun.,
Rector of Eversley. Reprinted, with additions, from "Fraser's Maga-
zine." Second and cheaper Edition, 5s.
LEAVES from the NOTE-BOOK of a NATURALIST.
By W. J. BRODERIP, F.R.S., author of "Zoological Recreations."
Reprinted from "Fraser's Magazine." Post octavo, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the HUNGARIAN WAR, commenced
in "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1851, and is continued in suc-
ceeding numbers.
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND; Sketches of American
Society. By A. NEW YORKER. Reprinted from "Fraser's
Magazine."
HOMERIC BALLADS. By W. MAGINN, LL.D., col-
lected from "Fraser's Magazine," and carefully revised. 6s.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d., and 4s. gilt edges, the First Volume of
THE POETIC COMPANION for the Fire-
side, the Fields, the Woods, and Streams.—It contains 504
pages, which contain 23 Biographical and Critical Sketches of Dis-
tinguished Poets; 22 Reviews of new Poetical Works; 24 Essays, &c., on
great Poets, Poets, and Poetry; 125 Original Poems; 65 Select
Poems; 33 Translations; 6 Portraits; and a variety of Anecdotes of
Poets, &c.
On the 1st of January next will be published, price 6d., to be continued
Monthly, No. 1 of

THE POETIC REVIEW, and Miscellany of Imaginative
Literature (which will be incorporated "The Poetic Com-
panion").
The Poetic Review will show the Philosophy of Poetry and the
Poetry of Philosophy. It will aim at the cultivation of the beautiful
and true, and the development of the essential beauty and spiritu-
ality of life.
London: J. PASSMORE EDWARDS, Horsehoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

In cloth gilt, handsomely bound, 4s. 6d., 312 beautiful Engravings.
THE DOMESTIC BIBLE, or, the Ladies'
Miscellany of Instruction and Amusement.
"There is not a Lady's Boudoir in the kingdom complete without
this really excellent, beautiful, and valuable book; it is an ornament
to any drawing-room in the kingdom; at the same time the designs,
especially in Crochet and Needlework, are so correctly and exquisitely
drawn, that every needlewoman in the kingdom ought to have it as a
guide and assistant."—*London Review*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and its CONTENTS. Parts
I. and II., 6d. each.
WM. CLARK, 16 and 17, Warwick-lane.

CLARK'S ORPHEAN WARBLER, contain-
ing 2000 New and Popular Songs, handsomely bound in cloth,
2s. 6d.
SYLVESTER SOUND. By COCKTON. 5s.
THE LOVE MATCH. By COCKTON. 5s.
THE STEWARD. By COCKTON. 5s.
THE SISTERS; or, Fatal Marriages. By COCK-
TON. 5s.

WILL WATCH the BOLD SMUGGLER. 5s.
TALES of SHIPWRECKS and ADVENTURES at SEA.
1000 4to pages, 150 Engravings. 7s. 6d.
TALES of HEROISM. Uniform with the above. 6s. 6d.
TALES of the WARS. 5 vols., 8vo.; 200 engravings. 25s.
W. M. CLARK, 16 and 17, Warwick-lane. Any volume sent post
free, for six extra stamps.

CHOICE LITERARY PRESENT.
Now ready, in super royal 8vo., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges,
price 28s., with Twelve beautiful Chromo-lithographic Illustrations,
&c.
TEN CENTURIES OF ART: its Progress in
Europe from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century; with a
Glance at the Artistic Works of Classical Antiquity, and considera-
tions on the probable influence of the Great Exhibition and on the
present state and future prospects of Art in Great Britain. By H.
NOLK HUMPHREYS.

"The author writes well out of the knowledge with which his mind
is filled. The illustrations are most elaborately and beautifully exe-
cuted."
Literary Gazette.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS for the YOUNG.
MARK SEAWORTH: a Tale of the Indian
Ocean. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., Author of "Peter the
Whaler." With Engravings. Foolscap 8vo., 6s. cloth.
ANECDOTES of the HABITS and INSTINCT of ANI-
MALS. By MR. LEE, Author of "The African Wanderer," "Adven-
tures in Australia," &c. With Illustrations by H. WEIR. Foolscap
8vo., 6s. cloth.

GOOD in EVERYTHING; or, the Early History of
Gilbert Harland. By Mrs. BARWELL. With Engravings. Royal
16mo., 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured.
THE DOLL and her FRIENDS. By the Author of
"Letters from Madras," &c. With Illustrations by Phiz. Small 4to,
2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured.

STORIES of JULIAN and his PLAYFELLOWS. Written
by his MAMMA. With Illustrations by Absolon. Small 4to, 3s. 6d.
cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured.
TALES from CATLAND. Written for Little Kittens.
By an OLD TABBY. With Illustrations by H. WEIR. Small 4to, 2s. 6d.
cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured.

PETER the WHALER; his Early Life and Adventures
in the Arctic Regions. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq. With Illustrations.
Foolscap 8vo., 6s. cloth.
ADVENTURES in AUSTRALIA; or, the Wanderings
of Captain Spencer in the Bush and the Wilds. By Mrs. LEE. With
Engravings. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. cloth.

THE AFRICAN WANDERERS. By Mrs. LEE. Second
Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. cloth.
TALES of SCHOOL LIFE. By AGNES LODON.
Second Edition, with Illustrations. Royal 16mo., 3s. 6d. cloth, 4s. 6d.
coloured.

THE WONDERFUL HOME; in Eleven Stories. By
GRANDFATHER GREY. With Engravings. Royal 16mo. 3s. 6d.
cloth, 4s. 6d. coloured.
GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

GRATIS.—All who desire to retain their
HAIR undeteriorated to the latest period of human existence,
will do well to read DR. DELTA'S TREATISE on the CAUSES of
BALDNESS and GREYNESS. The pamphlet interests all who still
retain any portion of hair; and will be sent free to respectable parties,
on the receipt of two postage stamps, addressed to Dr. DELTA, Mr.
ROSE, Chemist, Blackheath Village.

NEWSPAPERS.—Purchasers wanted for
several copies of each of the Morning Papers, which are lent to
read during the day to clean-handed people, and can be posted



A HANDFUL OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.*

"CHRISTMAS comes but once a year," and with it come the youngsters from school, and with it comes a vast production of toys and sweetmeats, and gaudily-dressed literature for their especial delectation. With the toys and the sweetmeats we have nothing to do at present: we have had our fair share of them in our day, and must fairly admit that it would be a piece of gross affectation to pretend to have any aptitude or relish for them now; albeit we from time to time have beheld many notable examples of men many winters in advance of us trying to do the funny with the juveniles, aping surprise and gladness of heart at the antics of the new Punchinello, and joining with inordinate vivacity in the roughest gambols (in all which they have acquitted themselves much after the fashion of the bull's celebrated performances in a china-shop), and all this out of compliment to mamma, the amiable hostess, or, perhaps, by way of exemplifying to papa the generous influence of his "curious" old port; but always, we apprehend, very much to their own disparagement in their moments of "sober" reflection, and certainly very much to our annoyance and mental discomfort at the time. No; in spite of the example of the "evergreens," we are convinced there is a time for all things; and that in all periods of life, whilst we all have our respective enjoyments, we all, the youngest with the eldest, have our relative duties. Our duty, as we become men, is to put away childish things—to put off childish behaviour and childish indulgences. Not that we would austere repress the natural spirits of children confined to their own spheres; that would be as cruel as to assume them in our own persons would be ridiculous and ill-timed; but merely this, that, instead of falling into the rear with the youngsters, we would lead them in advance by giving them a glimpse at more rational fields of enjoyment, upon which, in a few years—ay! how very few—they may be legitimately called upon to enter. In a word, we would teach youth, whilst he enjoys the present, to prepare his resources for future enjoy-

whole colony of young folks of both sexes, hoarded up their sixpences earned by straw-plaiting for the purpose of visiting; and "Sandford and Merton," whose adventures are full of wholesome examples; and "Little Henry and his Bearer," a most touching narrative of the conversion to religious truth of a poor black Negro by the sickly Christian child whom it was his business to tend; and the "Sun of a Genius," a story of sterling merit, illustrating the superior and more prevailing virtue of persevering cheerful industry, as contrasted with the fitful and capricious achievements of "genius," real or presumed; and, lastly, to that generous, noble-hearted little heroine, "Ellen the Teacher,"—none of your sickly sentimental "governesses" of the green-room, and green-eyed-melancholy-school, but a creature of infinite good sense and good-heartedness, proud of her every intellectual acquirement, for the opportunity it afforded her of imparting intelligence to others—proud, also, of her modest stipend, which, rightly economised, did such wonders at home—happy in the sustaining smiles of firm approving friends.

Pardon us, gentle reader, that we thus "go o'er the stories of our youth." If you doubt their potent spell, read them; and if you have children, let them read them also. After this digression, we proceed to explore the contents of our "Handful of Children's Books," which, decked out in crimson and blue and gold, and abounding in well-executed engravings, court the notice of holiday folks of this *annus mirabilis*, 1852.

"The Doll and her Friends!" and hath not a doll friends, and many, too? How many a smile of proud exultation at her splendour of appearance—how many a scalding tear of sympathy at her unmerited wrongs have proved the warmth of infantile affection for this poor counterfeited of humanity? The doll hath her enemies, too; persecuting, unrelenting, ruthless boys, who seem to delight in the torturing and slaughter of dolls, for the very grief and terror it occasions their owners.

This little book comes as a sort of plea for the doll against such barbarities as these, and seeks to establish a *locus standi* for dolls, upon the ground that, helpless though they be, they have their humanising uses. And, upon the whole, we think their champion has made out a very fair case for them. But, whether or not, she has certainly made the doll the medium of introducing us to some very pleasing and instructive passages in the republic of the nursery and the school-room. The grand object held in view throughout is to temper the feelings and soften the manners of the selfish and the rough, and to impress upon all the importance of mutual forbearance, and respect for the rights and feelings of others. The narrative is written in a very sprightly style, as may be seen by the sample we give, being the early days of a "Sixpenny Doll," before she has emerged from the shop into society:—

Day after day I lay on my counter unnoticed, except by the shopwoman who covered us up at night, and re-arranged us in the morning; and even this she did with such an indifferent air, that I could not flatter myself I was of the smallest use to her. Every necessary care was bestowed upon me in common with my companions; but I sighed for the tender attentions that I sometimes saw lavished by children upon their dolls, and wished that my mistress would nurse and caress me in the same manner.

She never seemed to think of such a thing. She once said I was dusty, and whisked a brush over my face; but that was the only separate mark of interest I ever received from her. I had no reasonable ground of complaint, but I began to grow weary of the insipidity of my life, and to ask myself whether this could be my only destiny. Was I never to be of use to any body? From time to time other toys were carried away. Many a giddy top and lively ball left my side in childish company, and disappeared through those mysterious gates by which the busy human race entered our calm seclusion.

At last even dolls had their day. The beautiful waxen princess no longer graced our dominions. She was bought by an elderly lady for a birthday present to a little granddaughter; and on the very same day the "old familiar faces" of six dolls who had long shared my counter vanished from my sight, one after another being bought and carried away.

I was sorry to lose them, though while we lived together we had our little miffs and jealousies. I had sometimes thought that the one with the red shoes was always sticking out her toes; that she of the flaxen ringlets was ready to let every breath of wind blow them over her neighbours' faces; that another with long legs took up more room than her share, much to my inconvenience. But now that they were all gone, and I never could hope to see them again, I would gladly have squeezed myself into as small compass as the baby doll in the walnut-shell, in order to make room for them once more.

One thing, however, was satisfactory: dolls certainly had their use. Seven had been bought, and therefore why not an eighth? I had been sinking almost into a state of despondency, but now my hopes revived and my spirits rose. My turn might come.

And my turn did come. Every circumstance of that eventful day is deeply impressed on my memory. I was as usual employed in making remarks upon the passing crowd, and wondering what might be the use of every body I saw, when I perceived the lady and the little girl who had been almost my first acquaintances among the human race. As they approached my stall, I heard the mamma say, "Have you decided what to buy with the sixpence?"

"Oh yes, quite," answered the child; "I am going to buy a sixpenny doll." The words thrilled through me; her eyes seemed fixed on mine, and the sixpence was between her fingers. I imagined myself bought. But she continued: "I think, if you don't mind the trouble, I should like to go round the bazaar first, to see which are the prettiest."

"By all means," replied the lady; and they walked on, carrying all my hopes with them.

I had often fancied myself the prettiest doll of my size in the place; but such conceit would not support me now. I felt that there were dozens, nay scores, who more than equalled me; and all discontented notions of my neglected merit now sank before the dread that I had really no merit to neglect.

I began also to have some idea of what was meant by time. My past life had glided away so imperceptibly, that I did not know whether it had been long or short; but I learnt to count every moment while those two mortals were walking round the bazaar.

I strained my eyes to catch sight of them again; but, when at last they re-appeared, I scarcely dared to look, for fear of seeing a doll in the child's hands. But no; her hands were empty, except for the sixpence still between her finger and thumb.

They came nearer—they stopped at another stall; I could not hear what they said, but they turned away, and once more stood opposite to me. The child remained for some moments as silent as myself, and then exclaimed, "After all, mamma, I don't think there are any prettier dolls than these in the whole room."

"What do you say to this, miss?" said our proprietor, taking up a great full-dressed Dutch doll, and laying her on the top of those of my size and class, completely hiding the poor little victims under her stiff muslin and broad ribbons. But on the child's answering, "No, thank you, I only want a sixpenny doll not dressed," the Dutch giantess was removed, and we once more asserted our humble claims.

"That seems to me a very pretty one," said the mamma, pointing to my next neighbour. The child for a moment hesitated, but presently exclaimed in a joyful tone, "Oh no; this is the beauty of all; this little darling with the real hair and blue ribbon in it; I will take this one, if you please." And before I could be sure that she meant me I was removed from my place, wrapped up in paper, and consigned to her hands. My long-cherished wishes were fulfilled, and I was bought. At first I could scarcely believe it. Notwithstanding all my planning and looking forward to this event, now that it really happened, I could not understand it. My senses seemed gone. What had so long occupied my mind was the work of a moment; but that moment was irrevocable, and my fate was decided. In my little mistress's hands I passed the boundaries of the world of toys, and entered upon a new state of existence.

Thus launched into the great world, we quit the "Lady Seraphina," well assured that she will find many "friends" and admirers in her humble but amiable career.

"Good in Everything," and "Stories of Julian and his Playfellows," are less pretending in style than the doll affair, relating to the realities of life, chiefly that of the country, within the experiences of youth, and the lessons to be learned from them. In this light we can conscientiously recommend them.

Mrs. Lee's "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals" will find favour with a large class of small readers to whom the study of natural history is always attractive.

We have reserved for the last one of our "handful" about which we are bound to say we have some misgivings. Boys, particularly when arrived at that doubtful age just verging upon "hebbie-de-hoyism," are proverbially addicted to "the seal the open sea!" and sea-life with all its incidents—sea-fighting, piracy, mutiny, shipwrecks, desert islands, &c. It is the first inkling of the evil spirit of vagabondage, and of the repugnance to discipline which so many "anxious parents" contend against in vain. Is there any occasion to minister to this appetite? Without at all disparaging the importance of our sea service—martial and commercial—and the noble character of our jolly tars, we must most of us allow that it is a not exactly the line of life we should select for our sons (unless with very good prospect of promotion); and that at any rate it is not the most eligible sphere for a man of education. Yet we find one of the principal characters in

the present volume, a sea captain, introduced with the following antecedents:—"He had had, fortunately, the opportunity of obtaining an excellent education (he is left an orphan at fourteen), and he had profited by it; and this gave him an independence of feeling which he could not otherwise justly have enjoyed. He was also a lad of honest spirit; his relatives had quarrelled with his parents, and treated them, as he considered, unjustly, so that his heart rebelled at the idea of soliciting charity from them, and he at once resolved to fight his own way in the world. He had always had a very strong predilection for the sea," &c.

Now, this we call a very sad case. A lad of fourteen, with good education, but with fancied grounds of complaint against his only surviving relatives, "has a predilection for the sea!" and how does he proceed? He meets with an old sea captain, whose advice is certainly of the most extraordinary kind we ever heard, as touching the education of a young gentleman about to embrace the naval service as a profession. The end of it was, that "he went to sea in a collier for three years; then he shipped on board a vessel trading to the Baltic, and next made a voyage to Baffin's Bay in a whaler; after which he joined an Indiaman."

There are other points upon which we cannot concur with the author, and which we consider ill-timed when addressed to youths of fifteen and sixteen; as, for instance, comparisons between the colonial policy of England and that of the Dutch and other countries, always highly laudatory of ourselves, and condemnatory of our neighbours, but unfortunately very frequently upon grounds which, according to vulgar phraseology, will not "hold water." We are afraid, indeed, that when our account comes to be cast up it will be found that as a nation we have taken as little care about the social condition of the native population of our colonies, with a view to their civilization, as any colonizing nation in the world.

We will conclude with only one instance of what we may fairly call careless writing, containing much of truth, with the addition of much calculated to lead to error. Of the Cape it is said:—

"It is on many accounts a very valuable colony to Great Britain, and, among others, because it is on the high road to her extensive possessions in the East Indies and Australasia; and that in its harbours the numerous shipping which sail thither may find shelter in time of war, and at all times may replenish their water and provisions. Were it in the hands of an enemy, they would seriously annoy, if not destroy, our commerce with those regions:—but—"

Now down to this "but" we have no objection, saving only that something might have been said of the extreme costliness of this "important" rather than "valuable" colony; but, when we are told—"but on other considerations it is still more valuable," we pause and look for the data of so extraordinary an assertion. The passage proceeds:—"It affords a home to thousands of our countrymen, and it supplies the raw material, wool, to our manufacturers; and its inhabitants, by using a large quantity of British manufactures, afford employment to thousands of persons at home, who would otherwise of necessity be idle."

To prove the value of these generalities, a few figures may assist. The whole white population of this colony amounts to about 88,000, of whom not the half are of British origin. The quantity of wool supplied by it to our manufacturers was, in 1849, 5½ millions of pounds, out of a total importation of 76 millions of pounds; of which gross amount Australia supplied 36 millions. The value of British produce and manufactures imported for consumption in Cape Colony has varied in the last ten years from £360,000 to £650,000 a year; and, during the same period, the imports from other countries, who pay no part of the expense of the government of the colony, have been nearly half the amount of those from the mother country. Finally, so very valuable is this colony considered by many of the political economists of the present day, including some of the Manchester school, that it has been seriously in contemplation to abandon it, rather than keep up the cost of some ten or fifteen thousand troops to hold it against the Kaffirs.

We must, in justice, add that Mr. Kingston's volume contains several passages of considerable graphic power, including descriptions of many scenes amongst the Islands in the Indian Ocean which do not occur in the every-day beat of travellers to the East.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ΑΑΦΑ.—An examination is required for an ensign's commission; and also, subsequently, for that of Lieutenant and Captain.
B.Y.G.—Arms of Gosling:—"Gu. a chev. between three crescents or. Crest: An eagle's head crested sa., charged with a crescent erm."

G.F.—The family name is Fortescue. His Lordship's armorial bearings are—"Az. a bend engr. outlined or. Crest: An heraldic tiger, supporting with his forepaw a plain shield arg. Supporters: Two greyhounds arg., each ducally collared and armed gu. Motto: Fortis scutum salus duum."

M.R.C.—Midgley bears for arms:—"Sa. two bars gemelle or. on chief of the second three castles wheels of the first. Crest: Two keys in saltire az. wards downwards." Shylock bears, "Sa. three crescents arg., between the points of each a mullet or. Crest: A dexter hand brandishing a sword ppr."

T.B.—Arms of Beveridge:—"Vert. in point Barry wavy of six arg. and sa., two beavers rampant combatant or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-beaver ppr."

J.B.—Arms of Walton:—"Arg. a chev. betw. three hawks' heads crested sa. of Wood of Copmanthorpe. Az. three woodmen ppr., each armed with a club over the right shoulder, all standing on a ground ppr."

ADOLESCENS.—You cannot adopt your uncle's crest, unless the limitations of the grant include you; but you must adhere to that of your father.
IRAWITI.—The arms are thus described:—"Gu. semé of crescents creslet fitché arg. three demi savages, with clubs elevated ppr.; and on the left arm of each an escutcheon of the second charged with a cross of the first; a canton sinister, of France, impaling az. a cross between four eagles, displayed arg. Crest: A demi-woodman ppr., in his right hand a club elevated, and on his left arm an escutcheon arg. charged with a cross gu. Motto: No code mails."

D.R.—The O'Conor Don is the head of the O'Conor family, derived from Cathal, brother of Roderick O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. "Arms: Vert. saltire ramp. or, crowned of the last. Crest: Arm in armor of the first, holding a sword arg."

MISS STUPID.—Arms required:—"Gold, a red cross in the dexter canton, a black lion rampant. Crest: A cat-a-mountain sejant guardant ppr. (i.e. tabble), collared and chained gold."

TO DUNDEE.—It is almost impossible to trace the origin of the devices in arms.
M.H.A.—The Sovereign of England may marry a subject.
E.—An examination, classical, mathematical, and general, must be passed before a military commission can now be purchased.

DEVIZES.—The Crown of Hanover descends in the male line. If the present King were to die without a son, the Duke of Cambridge would succeed. Arms required:—"Az. three crescents in pale or. Crest: A demi-lion erased or."

A CORRESPONDENT.—Baron Manners is the husband of Miss Lydia Dashwood, and her ladyship's portrait appears in the book alluded to. The present Miss Lane Fox is sister of the young lady who died last year.

TREO, Shropshire.—The fess in Knighthood amount, we believe, to about £100; but they are not compulsory.
JOHN.—Arms of Webb:—"Gu. a cross between four falcons or. Crest: A demi-eagle displayed issuing out of a ducal coronet or."

J.G.—Sir Robert Peel, the first Earl, raised himself to fortune by his own exertions.
E.S.M.—"Baron" by courtesy; "Sir" by inferiority. The degrees of French nobility are: Baron, Viscount, Comte, Marquis, and Duc.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A knight of a foreign order is not entitled to call himself "Sir;" but he is, we apprehend, of knightly precedence in this country.
M.B.—Anderson's "Royal Genealogies" contains particulars of the reigning families of EUROPE.

M.D.—If an ancestor had two wives the descendant has nothing to do with the armorial bearings of the wife from whom he does not spring. It would be very difficult to explain the emblematic meaning of heraldic devices.

CONSTANS.—The red hand of Ulster is used to designate Baronets.
GLASGOW.—We know of no work in which the Engravings desired are to be found.
PHILIP-GASPAR.—Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., of Honywood, is now Lord of Kenaua, co. Pembroke, as representative of the Marquis and Countess of Denbigh. A full account of the Barons of Kenaua derived from Martin de Tours to the present possessor may be seen in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

YORK should be fully answered next week.
J.W.—Address a letter to the author of the "Poerage," 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, and you will obtain the necessary information.

S.Y.—Lady Morgan's address is, we believe, "William-street, Knightsbridge."
A CORRESPONDENT.—The German mail for making children's marks is inserted in Holtzapfel's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," vol. 3.

COPPIUS, Liverpool.—The average height of Englishmen is placed by Mr. W.B. Brewster (in a paper read to the British Association in 1844) at 5 feet 7½ inches—(See "Year-Book of Facts," 1845).

ARISTO.—Christianity was first taught in Britain about A.D. 64 (Dedic).
R.K. Bolton.—The Journal is no longer printed.
EMILY, and J.B. Winchester.—We are not in possession of the information.

DICK FID.—The list is too long for us to quote.
A SUBSCRIBER, Old "Change"—(See Wade's "Handbook of the Pianoforte.")
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot inform you.

A.B.K.—The days of sale at Tattersall's are Mondays throughout the year, and Thursdays in the height of the season.
LECTOR.—The copy may be taken without injury to the original.
J.M. Hall, is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.

W.J.W.—The subject has not been lost sight of.
E.G. Hammett.—Within a week from the date of publication.
ROSCUS.—Mr. Macready's address is Rotherhithe, Dorset.

T.O. Sunderland, is thanked; but we have no room for the illustration.
J.B.—Apply to the publishers of the Great Exhibition Catalogue, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

C.B.A.—Apply to Chelmsford—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.
E.S.—A practical knowledge of mechanical engineering will be requisite.
J.H.B. Milford.—We have no room for the plates; but the architect will, probably, supply them on application.

DOUGT, St John's Wood.—The practice is recognised.
A SUBSCRIBER is making the Exhibition Panorama engravings to be inserted in the volume as they appear.
W.N.J. Halsey.—See a practical treatise upon engraving.
E.F.D.H. Halsey, is thanked; the subject has been engraved.

EUREKA, QUEENSBURY, and G.H.—We cannot inform you.
J.M.C. Babb.—The Great Exhibition Panorama is to be inserted in the volume as folding plates.
H.T. near Alton; G.M. Kingsland-road; and E.W.—We have not room.
F.H. Davenport.—Drawings were not allowed to be taken in the Exhibition without special permission.

H.D. Ireland.—The "Penny Cyclopædia."
B. QUICK.—We cannot spare room.
C.T. Canterbury.—A French phrase-book.
M.G. Stamford.—The day of trial is not fixed.
W.G.—Davidson's system of shorthand.
T.G. St. Albans.—Thanks.
H. A. Received.
A.Z.—Wholesale and retail.
W.C. Ramsgate, is thanked.
C.H.C. Edgeware-road.—We have not room.

H.H.—See the "London Post-office Directory."
W.C. Madstone, is thanked.
F.T.C. Derby.—In preparation.
A SUBSCRIBER, Florence, is thanked.
G. and E.B. Harrogate.—Declined.
T.B. Etring.—We have not room.
E.D.S. Paper.—Received.
W. and E.—ems on Electro-Biology.
G.W.G.—An adult's full-grown perog.



ment; and, above all, teach him to respect his elders, by showing him how, with every additional year of life, he may increase his own self-respect.

And this brings us back to our "Handful of Children's Books." Yes, though we have outgrown the attraction of tarts and toys, of lollypops and popguns, let us not think it beneath the dignity of criticism to examine the literature of childhood—to scrutinise the doctrines and examples set forth in it; and which, imbibed thus early in a virgin soil, will have an enduring influence upon the future predilections, tendencies, and ideas of the members of a world which is to succeed us. This is a subject which has only recently, speaking relatively, come in for a share of our attention, yet already with appreciable advantage. In the good old times of our papas and grandfathers, the usual practice with a little boy "home for the holidays" was to stuff him up to the chin with turkey, plum-pudding, and sweetmeats; then frighten him out of his wits with a good story of ghosts and hobgoblins, and send him to bed, to sleep, "perchance to dream," under the horrible influence of a physical and mental indigestion. All very wrong, as was frequently admitted by the good easy mamma, sister, or aunt, but always with this consolatory reflection, that it would all be starved and birched out of him when he went back to school. At school the mythology of classicism was added to the mythology of the nursery; pocket money, selfishly expended, kept alive the sensual spirit of the Christmas gorge; and so in a hotbed of false ideas and pampered appetites the future heroes and statesmen of England sprouted as they might. The only wonder is they came so well out of it.

Touching the pocket money and the gluttony, ay, and the heathen mythology, we have not a word to say at present: the theme is too vast, too diversified for our present purpose. But for the goblin-lore, which once formed the staple literature of our nurseries, we believe it has been gradually abandoned within the last fifty years for a less exciting and less pernicious diet; and most fortunately so for the future happiness of the little helpless mortals who have escaped from its influence. We exaggerate in nothing when we state that "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," and other monstrous concoctions of this order, have sowed the seeds of mental misery and mental weakness in many a child of mild and susceptible temperament, and exposed the victim, even in after years, to a sea of vague terrors, which, though through shame, often unacknowledged to the world, have hung not the less heavily as a nightmare upon the faculties, adding unnatural gloom to the shadows of evening, and begetting a habit of superstitious misgiving utterly destructive of healthful elasticity and cheerfulness of spirit.

Yes, the giant-lore and the witch-lore are exploded, and with them is gone that vulgar war-cry of tawdry nursemaids, "Bogie's coming!" which has sent many a young urchin's heart into his mouth, and his whole frame into a cruel cold perspiration. Thank Heaven, this mental murder is at an end, and children are beginning at last to be treated like rational beings—rational in the same sense, if not in equal degree, as their seniors.

Amongst the homely names whom we still hold sacred in our memories, as saviours and instructors of our youth, are those of Barbauld, Trimmer, Day, and Hoffman. And, pardon us, respected, full-grown reader, if we, even now, cast back our lingering glance at the adventures of our young friend "Frank," and of the "little dog Trusty," who so narrowly escaped an unmerited flogging, from which he was saved by a timely word of truth; and to the "Cherry Orchard" which a

*1. "The Doll and her Friends; or, Memoirs of Lady Seraphina." By the Author of "Letters from Madras." With Illustrations by Hablot K. Browne.
2. "Stories of Julian and his Playfellows." With Illustrations by J. Abolton.

3. "Good in Everything; or, the Early History of Gilbert Harland." By Mrs. Barwell. With Illustrations by John Gilbert.

4. "Mark Seaworth, a Tale of the Indian Ocean." By W. N. G. Kingston. With Illustrations by John Abolton.

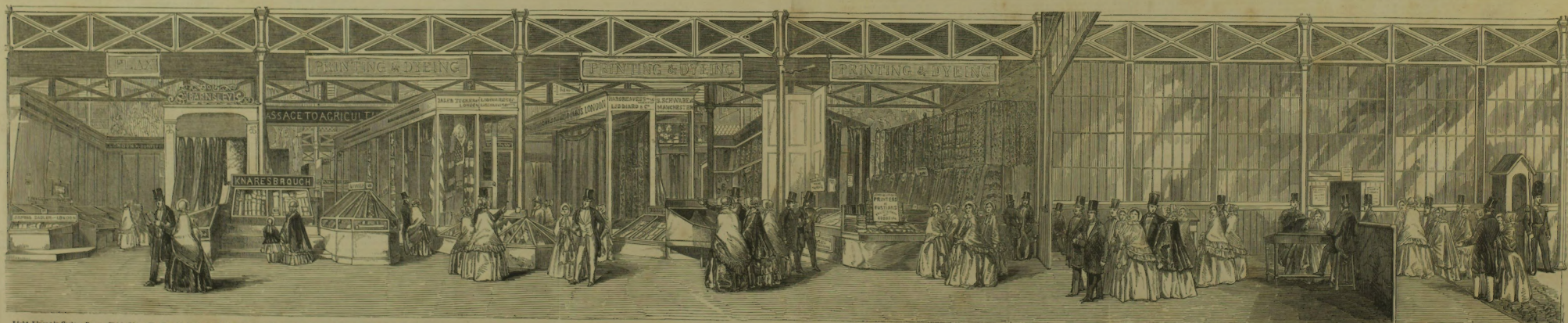
5. "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals." By Mrs. R. Lee. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir.



Circular Radiating Grates, with fire-brick backs—Saloons—Baths—West of England
Dunkin—Tartan Patterns. Tweed Trouserings—Silk Waistcoatings—Bull and Wilson's Gold-Metal Cloth and
Dunkin—Alpaca, Vienna, and Beaver Shawls. Black and coloured Cloths and Cashmeres—Aristocrat Carpet, for the Queen's
drawingroom, Windsor Castle—Iron Van—Bronze. Case of fancy coloured Cloths, for the home, American, Chinese, and Russian market—
Mohair Cloths—Twilled Summer Cloths &c. Summer and Winter Shawls—Table-covers—Cloth for Cloves—the Lion Heart-rug—
Schwan's (Huddersfield) Cashmere Mourning Waistcoatings &c. Alpaca and Mohair Fleeces, from Peru and Asia Minor—Mixed Fabrics, Alpaca and
Silk, Alpaca and Cotton.



Carriage Linings—Ulster Velvet—Ladies' Ruffs—Tartans—Plaids
Highland Regiments. the Scotch. Funt in Artificial Stone—Irish Prices—West of England Cloths—Dunkin—Super-
fine Cloth and Cashmeres. Irish Poplins, Plain and Brocaded—Gold and Silver Tissues—Poplins—Furniture
Taharva. "Liberation of Caractans"—Jacquard Poplin Loom—Velvet Taharva—Watered Por-
lins—Carriage Laces—Figured Curtains. Specimens of Maslin Embroidery and Linen—Cambric Handkerchiefs—Samples of
Irish Flax in seed, plant, and stages of preparation—Irish Linens and Damasks. Printed Cambrics, Damasks, and Diapers of Linen and Silk and Linen Brown and
Bleached—Sheets—Handkerchiefs—Wool Table-covers.



Light Linens in Carton Boxes—Thick Linen Handkerchiefs, for South American,
Moskato, and West Indian Markets—Darnley Twills—Dunkin &c. Linen Diaper—Sheeting—Workaback—Brown Linen—Blue and White Ticking—
London-printed British Silk Handkerchiefs and Dresses. Chintzes—Maslins—Cottons—Velvets printed by Mowat's new patent process—Speci-
mens of Machine Printing in Calicoes—Mouseline-de-laine, &c. Turkey Red and Printed Cotton Cloths—Flency and Worsted Yarns and Berlin Wool—
Printed Pantaloons and Vesteons—Taharva History of Calico-printing. Outside: Equestrian Statue, "Cœur de Lion"—Granite Obelisk and Vase—Columns
Block of Coal, North Wales, 16 tons—South Staffordshire, 16 feet in circumference—
Staffordshire Thick Coal, 13 tons—Derbyshire Coal, 24 tons.

LITERATURE.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK: a Political Biography. By R. DISRAELI. Member of Parliament for the County of Buckingham. Colburn and Co. 1852.

We could have wished that the "Member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham," after writing this book—which, of course, he was irresistibly impelled to do—had thrown it into the fire, or at least had adopted Horace's advice, and condemned it to the shelf for seven years. In the latter case we are convinced that even the author would have become painfully aware of the bad taste displayed in it, whilst we are equally certain that the party to which he belongs would have seen the impolicy, upon party grounds, not to speak of any other, of raking up the *dijecta membra* of a conflict which, whilst it resulted in the defeat of one party—as conflicts generally do—did so under circumstances which reflected no honour upon, nor obtained any permanent advantage for, the other. Let the surviving actors in it, not yet cool from the fray, talk of it as they please, we are satisfied that the majority of the community look upon the "Opposition" of 1846 as the most factious, the most purposeless, and, upon all accounts, the least creditable to the character of Parliament that this country has ever witnessed; and more, we might almost venture to say, that the impromptu "statesman," who was deluded and cajoled into taking the leadership of that Opposition, would ere this, had he lived, have seen the case in the same light—have been ashamed of the selfish and stupid cause he was set forward to discourse about, and, with that spirit and high-mindedness which so eminently marked his character, have honestly recanted—perhaps, bitterly repenting—the errors of which he had been made the victim. "I don't pretend to know much," said Lord George to the author of this volume; "but I can judge of men and horses." Poor Lord George! he had better have stuck to the horses.

But it was not doomed so to be. The landed gentry were in a state of consternation at the anti-Protectionist policy of Peel; and, though all were loud in their complaint and strong in conviction, there was no one to do the battle of words with the "renegade"—no one who knew anything about the matter—we mean the facts of the matter. Appealed to—implored by "the Duke," and the united voices of the Agricultural Association—Lord George Bentinck consented to stand forward to defend them; for, indeed, his heart was with them and their cause; he was possessed of undoubted "pluck;" and all he wanted was a little information upon the points of the questions likely to be brought under discussion, and this was readily promised him. Still he had some misgivings as to his personal, but more his physical abilities; and we learn from these pages that, at the last moment, he actually entered into negotiations to procure a member of the bar, who was to be put in for some family borough, to argue the case from the brief which he (Lord George) had prepared. Can a more humiliating confession be imagined, out of the region of the Old Bailey, than that involved in this statement of the now Protectionist leader, "the member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham?" The barrister was not obtained, however; and Lord George Bentinck, after having "sate in eight Parliaments without having taken part in any great debate," made his celebrated three hours' speech in support of the Corn-laws, which, for the most part, was inaudible to the House, but, being prepared in MS. beforehand, was printed at length in the papers next morning.

Such was the sudden growth, such the *début*, of the new "statesman" who was put forward to contest the policy of a Minister who had seen nearly forty years of public service, and to whom the details of all the experience of that period—to say nothing of a previous political education—were as familiar as A B C.

It is really painful to think of any man putting himself in such a position; it is painful to reflect upon the existence of a "great country party" consenting to avow their own ignorance and inability, by tackling themselves behind such a champion; there is something ludicrously puerile in the picture presented by the whole of this notable combination.

Meantime the labours of the devoted leader were of no ordinary nature; speaking with reference to his position in society and the life to which he had been accustomed they may be pronounced herculean. Honestly devoted to the cause, which he honestly believed to be the cause of "the landed interest, and therefore of the country with his political tenets marked in bold and unchanging characters before him, he was daily occupied in collecting and digesting facts to establish those foregone conclusions. These conclusions embraced almost every branch of political economy, though not generally in the light which the true philosophy of that science had established; such as, that land was the best customer of manufacturers; that foreign trade was a losing game; that a restricted trade with a poor colony was preferable to an extended trade with an independent foreign state; that £1 kept at home was worth thirty sent abroad; that the Currency-laws were all bad because they were Peel's; that the best investment for English capital was Irish labour; that railways were the most profitable works upon which labour could be employed, even though there were no traffic for them when made. These, and sundry other cases, had he to get up in the brief space of a couple of sessions, besides others of a constitutional nature, as the Irish disturbances question, the Catholic question, the Jew question, the Slavery question, &c.

Those who have seen two lawyers pitted against one another in a court of law, with each a ponderous brief full of "facts," know how easy it is to make out a case upon any given side of a question, and need not be surprised to learn that Lord George Bentinck, in setting forth upon his new career in life, found plenty of friends to supply him with "information," "returns," &c. That such was the case, that such had been the course of proceeding, and that every two-hour speech made by the new Protectionist leader was the result of eighteen or twenty hours' hard cramming, was pretty apparent upon the face of the affair, and was not denied either by himself or his friends. But, if this was unavoidable in a case of great straits and urgent necessity, we think that the friendly historian would have shown his taste by not bringing the palpable proofs of all this daily and ignoble drudgery before the world, leaving posterity to judge of the performance itself, without reference to the stage directions and rehearsals. But Mr. Disraeli cannot see this. He seems to be proud of showing how quickly education upon "Protectionist principles" may be acquired by any one—that is, any one already having faith and a mind proof against disturbing influences; for, after quoting some passages from the noble champion's earlier speeches, he makes the following remark:—

"The reader will have observed, in the splendid passages which have just been given from his speeches, more than one characteristic trait of the newly-adopted habits of his life, by which he acquired and so rapidly such sound and such extensive information on such various and varying subjects. The first merchants and manufacturers of the country were the companions of his mornings; and from an early hour, to the time when it was necessary to appear in his place, he was occupied in investigating, with their assistance, the questions affecting the commerce and industry of the country then submitted to the Legislature. 'The gentleman who had waited on him that morning' was sure to be about the best authority on the subject in debate."

There is something too absurd in this to need comment. The passage speaks, not as Lord George Bentinck did—it speaks for itself! Yet, so unconscious does the noble Lord's biographer appear to be of the obvious import of this revelation, that he publishes some score of letters written by the new-fledged Protectionist leader, addressed to various friendly councillors, and all making urgent appeals for "more facts" upon which to base the argument of the coming debate—facts about exports and imports, the currency, &c., which any one conversant with McCulloch's "Commercial Dictionary," or the most ordinary Blue Books, would have been at no loss to find for himself. The naive candour of some of these applications would be almost incredible in any other man; but the fact was, the chosen champion of the Protectionists was strong in not knowing the extent of his own ignorance or theirs. He could never have undertaken the task and gone through it as he did, if he had known all he had to learn. In the midst of one letter of four pages (Nov. 11, 1847), full of inquiries and crude theories about the colonial trade—drawn up very much in the style of what Chancery lawyers would call "a fishing bill"—addressed to a learned gentleman at Liverpool (the author, it appears, of sundry "Glances" at various branches of political economy), he says, "If it is not abusing your willing courtesy, I should like very much to be practically instructed on the various points on which I have treated in this letter. One other point I would inquire about." &c. And he concludes:—"The strong convictions I have on this subject must plead my excuse to you for presuming to tax your time, which I know is your income and fortune, by asking you so much information."

To another very profound pamphleteer he writes, Nov. 26, 1847:—"I wish you would publish a new edition of your old pamphlet, reviewing the late occurrences and disasters. I can only say that I never fairly

understood the question (the Bank Charter question) until I had read your former pamphlet!"

In another letter (Dec. 4, 1847) he says:—"Mr. Heywood, your member, has challenged me to show that England has not gained by the transfer of the sugar trade from our own colonies to the foreigners, and I have accepted his challenge, relying upon your kindness to procure me the information. I bring forward my motion on Thursday."

But we need not extend these examples: they abound in this volume for the gratification of the curiosity of those who are anxious about the question, "How little knowledge it takes to govern a great nation," or, at least, to affect the direction of its destinies for a season! We regret to add that some of the correspondence here published to the world is not of an equally innocent character, evincing a rancour of party spleen, and a determination to achieve an end—that "end" at last being the *pis aller* of *Slylock*, "revenge," regardless of the means resorted to in its attainment. As for the "policy" of the "party" at whose head he marched, and the many painful incidents of the contest itself, we have no desire to review them now, though Mr. Disraeli gloats over them, even now in the day that both the combatants have been suddenly, unexpectedly snatched from the scene of their strife. Mr. Disraeli sees no indecency in publishing the letters recording the daily manoeuvres of this campaign—letters plainly avowing that the Minister of the day was to be got out, no matter by what means, even to the coalescing with a still more extreme opponent, and the rescinding of a vote given the stultifying of a political profession pledged not three months before—that in favour of the Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill. We have read these revelations with great pain and concern for the character of our public men, now the only public men in Europe; and for their sake will not give them increased publicity, by quoting any of them in our columns.

One only passage we will extract, and that because, as it mentions ourselves, it might be surmised that we, directly or indirectly, had been mixed up in the notable scheme which it develops "to a friend." Writing under date "Harcourt House, June 27, 1848," Lord George Bentinck says:—"I also send you the explanation of the marine picture in the miracle-room at the Cathedral of St. Boniface at Bahia, where they 'bless' the sails of the fleets of slavers prior to their departure for what is called the 'Coast.' I think a religious frenzy might be worked up out of these blasphemous things. I want to get the picture into the ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

We have only to add, that the picture did not appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and that we have no recollection of any application on the subject.

We will say nothing of the chapter volunteered about the late Sir Robert Peel, save that, being dead, the "member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham" appears to think he can "take his measure." The result is—but not refer to the book yourself, reader, if you have any curiosity on the subject. One notable statement only will we quote, and that is, that, "for so very clever a man, he (Sir Robert Peel) was deficient in the knowledge of human nature!" This is so genuine, so conclusive, that if true it would settle and explain everything in the career of that great statesman: who, however, as it happens, knew so much of "human nature," that he never trusted any man with his secrets of policy till he was prepared to carry them out, and never attempted to carry them until he knew he should succeed.

Of the style in which this "political biography" has been executed, we can only say that it is even worse than the taste displayed in the selection of the subject matter. Tediously cumbersome in the bulk, like an overgrown "pamphlet" of six hundred pages, the author seeks to make himself at home with his reader by occasionally introducing a lively style, after the following fashion:—"The House was on the tenter for the promised detail of circumstances," &c.; "the awkward speech of Sir Edward Knatchbull was treated very gingerly;" "he played on the House of Commons as on an old fiddle;" "as the House broke up, at half-past one o'clock, members, as they put on their great coats and lit their cigars, said, 'It is impossible this can last.'" A good deal more of such slip-slop, not always according to Lindley Murray in construction, is to be met with in sundry pages of the work, but we have not patience to go further over our notes.

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.*

Nine volumes of this series are now before the public, and they already open a very diversified view of the wide field of intellectual study they are intended to illustrate. Boswell's "Life of Johnson," one of the most charming, and certainly the most unique, pieces of biography in our language, and, moreover, one of the most companionable in the literature of any, is now completed in four half-crown volumes. Besides the editorial notes, which are sufficiently copious, without being redundant, we have that most effective and striking sort of annotation which comes from the hand of the draughtsman abundantly supplied. About two hundred engravings, admirably executed, bring palpably before the eye of the reader the portraiture of various notable personages and interesting localities referred to in these memoirs.

Johnson was undoubtedly one of those worthies of whom our literary annals afford a few distinguished names, whose sayings and doings are well entitled to be embalmed in our memories by every means which literature or art can afford. Of capacious intellect, and even more capacious ambition, there was scarcely a subject within the range of moral or intellectual culture which did not at some time or other come within the scope of his observation; and though his opinions were expressed dogmatically, and were not always right, they always threw new and valuable lights upon the field of inquiry, whatever it might chance to be, lights which must ever be of interest and of service in future investigations. No doubt he was a great tyrant in his day, and many a law he laid down for the mere purpose of asserting an authority which he knew no one dare dispute. Yet it is curious to observe that even when he failed of hitting the right mark, or rather the highest mark, he always hit a true mark. For instance, at a dinner-party, "where were several eminent men" whom Boswell does not name, but distinguishes them merely by different letters, the conversation turned upon "the celebrated antique marble dog, said to be Alcibiades' dog, and valued at a thousand guineas." E. exclaims, "A thousand guineas! The representation of no animal whatever is worth so much. At this rate a dead dog would indeed be better than a living lion;" a remark which betrayed a great deal of flippancy and ignorance. Johnson observed, "Sir, it is not the worth of the thing, but the skill in forming it, which is so highly estimated. Everything that enlarges the sphere of human powers—that shows man he can do what he thought he could not do—is valuable. The first man who balanced a straw upon his nose: Johnson, who rode upon three horses at a time; in short, all such men deserved the applause of mankind, not on account of the use of what they did, but of the dexterity which they exhibited."

This observation we believe to be true, severely true; inasmuch as we none of us know but that any new acquired accomplishment, however trivial in its present application, may be the means of the discovery of a principle applicable to valuable purposes. But it did not meet the "whole truth" as regards works of art (which was the case in point), which are not to be esteemed for the difficulty of their execution or the amount of labour bestowed upon them, but for the judgment evinced in the selection of the subject, the taste displayed in its treatment, and, lastly, the physical difficulties overcome in its production.

Taking the passage we have quoted in connexion with the general tenor of his conversation, we think it must be admitted, that amongst his various gifts the great lexicographer had not much taste for art. This is but one of a hundred observations which will suggest themselves to various minds in studying the conversations of this truly great man, and which must all prove more or less interesting and instructive.

Among the more recently published volumes in this collection are Hue's "Travels in Tartary, Tibet, and China" (translated by Mr. Hazlitt), and Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." The writings of Dumas are always graphic and striking: in his travels, of which we have had many, whether real or fictitious, we have to admire a happy combination of the historical, the descriptive, the philosophical, and the romantic—perhaps a little of the imaginative in all; and these essential qualities of general interest are richly developed in the tour before us, which extends over some of the most picturesque provinces of France—regions fertile in honoured and stirring associations. The Engravings comprise some of the most exquisite bits of scenery which it is possible for a tourist to explore.

But the work of M. Hue is of higher importance and value, as supplying a vast amount of practical information, from recent experience, about immense tracts of country hitherto but little known to us, but with which it is essential, perhaps inevitable, that one day or other we should be more intimately acquainted. The origin of this work is thus stated in the preface:—

The Pope having, about the year 1844, been pleased to establish an Apostolic Vicariat at Mongolia, it was considered expedient, with a view to further

operations, to ascertain the nature and extent of the diocese thus created, and MM. Gabet and Hue, two Lazarists attached to the petty mission of Si-Wang, were accordingly deputed to collect the necessary information. They made their way through difficulties which nothing but religious enthusiasm in combination with French elasticity could have overcome, to Lha-Sa, the capital of Tibet, and in this seat of Lamaism were becoming comfortably settled, with lively hopes and expectations of converting the Tala-Lama into a branch-Pope, when the Chinese Minister, the noted Ke-Shen, interposed on political grounds, and had them deported to China. M. Gabet was directed by his superiors to proceed to France, and lay a complaint before his Government of the arbitrary treatment which he and his fellow missionary had experienced. In the steamer which conveyed him from Hong Kong to Ceylon he found Mr. Alexander Johnstone, secretary to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and this gentleman perceived so much, not merely of entertainment, but of important information, in the conversations he had with M. Gabet, that he committed to paper the leading features of the reverend missionary's statements, and on his return to his official post gave his manuscripts to Sir John Davis, who, in his turn, considered their contents so interesting, that he embodied a copy of them in a despatch to Lord Palmerston. Subsequently, the two volumes, here translated, were prepared by M. Hue, and published in Paris. Thus it is, that to Papal aggression in the East the Western World is indebted for a work exhibiting, for the first time, a complete representation of countries previously almost unknown to Europeans, and indeed considered practically inaccessible; and of a religion, which, followed by no fewer than 170,000,000 persons, presents the most singular analogies in its leading features with the Catholicism of Rome.

The volume before us (the second is not yet published) is embellished with a map of Tartary, Tibet, and China, showing the route of the travellers; and fifty engravings, comprising most striking representations of local scenery, domestic habits, religious practices, costume, &c.

Amongst the volumes announced as forthcoming shortly are Mackay's "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions;" "A Woman's Journey Round the World," translated from the German of Madame Pfeiffer; the "Ottoman Empire under Abdul Medjid," by D. Urquhart; and a new work on the recent discoveries in Nineveh, by Joseph Bonomi.

A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By E. W. WATKIN. Smith and Co. 1852.

The author of this little brochure states very frankly, that, having his autumn's vacation before him, he chose rather to spend it on a trip to America than in steaming up the Rhine, or diligencing it through France; his object being to gain some personal knowledge of the great New World, where so many of his fellow-countrymen are now every day emigrating for life, and the immense resources of which foreshadow a stupendous problem for the future. Accordingly, he starts on the 26th August, 1851, for New York, and sets off on his return again on the 27th September; having employed the month in visiting New York, Saratoga, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, the Niagara Falls, Michigan, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., making copious notes, not so much about men as about things, and recording his observations in a very pleasant and intelligent manner. It is a relief, after so many professional tourists have nauseated us with paltry criticisms upon men and manners, costume and cookery, to find a man who attaches a right importance to the essentials of national happiness and power; leaving nature to fashion and polish her own work, and to smooth down, which she will do in course of time, many features of that rough outside which incloses the germ of future civilization and happiness for untold millions. The data about the United States change and grow every day; they should be kept in view every day. Let us, therefore, abstract a few from the pages of the little pocket volume before us.

Sixty-two years ago, on the foundation of the Republic, it consisted of thirteen small states. It now comprises twenty-nine states, without reckoning the new dominions of Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas; and the area in 1850 was 3,252,699 square miles, or 2,081,717,760 acres, nearly thirty times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Its population in 1790 was less than 4,000,000; in 1840 it stood at 17,000,000; it is now 25,000,000. And if its vast territory, with a more productive soil, and greater resources of all kinds, should some day become as thickly peopled as our own island, it will then contain a population of 800,000,000 of souls speaking the English tongue. The resources of the States in the general staples of manufacture, mineral and vegetable are enormous, inexhaustible within any calculable period. With all these national treasures to look forward to, the State burthens have not increased, but diminished. In 1791 the public debt of the United States was 75,000,000 of dollars. It is now, with six times the population, only 64,000,000; and in the same period the imports of the country have increased from a value of 52,000,000 of dollars, to 147,000,000; the exports from 19,000,000 to 145,000,000; and the tonnage of shipping from 500,000 tons to 3,300,000. Finally, the school funds belonging to the respective states, swelled by the constant addition of every sixteenth section of government land sold, are very large. Those belonging to seventeen free states amounted in 1850, in fixed value, to 21,400,000 dollars. Popular education is the condition on which all new states are admitted into the Union. There are 121 colleges in the States, with a total of 350 instructors, 50,115 alumni, 928 ministers, and 11,565 students, and having 769,079 volumes in their libraries.

The wonderful diffusion of knowledge—the knowledge of "facts," not of "theories"—by means of the press, aided by the electric telegraph, over the whole vast tract of the States, is so important an element in the condition of society therein, and of its hopes of progress, that any information upon the subject is interesting to us, particularly at a moment when over nearly the whole face of the Old World this pervading voice of comfort and instruction is silenced by the roar of cannon and the cries of terror and wild passion. Mr. Watkin's observations are very sensible and very much to the point:—

There are in America some 2500 separate newspapers published daily, weekly, or at other periods. The total circulation of these newspapers averages one million copies per day.

Now see the working of this cheap telegraph.

The steamer from England comes in at New York or Boston—say at two o'clock; at a quarter to four the heads, or leading "items" of news, are printed and circulated in New York by an issue of 30,000 evening papers. And in two hours the same news is transmitted, printed, and in circulation all over those parts of the Union where the telegraph and the daily paper exist. Thus you may be sleeping and musing at some out-of-the-way place, in a newly-settled state, having the events of two months ago in your head, when an "extra" of the local paper is put into your hand, and you learn, perhaps, as important news from Europe, that Lord Palmerston has put on a "stiff upper lip" to Russia—that a horrid accident has happened on the Great Western Railway—or that some Italian songstress is coming over by next packet. This news is, perhaps, an hour, or at most two or three hours, old in New York, while a passage of nine and a half or ten days has brought it from England. * * * It is strange, therefore, that news is taking the place of mere leading articles; and that the truth, the daily history of the world and its leaders, little and big—is becoming, happily, of far more interest than the cloudy speculations and dreary pointlessness abuse with which the hacks of political parties still disgrace the press of America? Men are now reading for news—desiring to form their own opinions, and requiring, in connexion with the data they search for, and now obtain at first hand, no better speculations than their own.

I confess to have been startled over and over again by being questioned, far away from those places which seemed to me to be the circles of population and intelligence, on some English or Continental event, of which my letters of three days back contained no mention; and by hearing daily, from the mouths of the humblest, discussions upon what was passing, which showed, to use an Americanism, that every one was "posted up" to the latest date with all the important news of the world.

We conclude by heartily recommending this "Trip" as very agreeable and instructive reading for the railway, or in the intervals in the business of the day.

THE KEEPSAKE, 1852. Edited by Miss POWER. Bogue.

This "last rose" of the Annuals has in its rôle a few new contributions; and the papers by writers of former years are quite up to the mark. Among the new comers are Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Dickens' paper is "To be read at Dusk," the witching time to aid the belief in its two ghost stories, which we need scarcely add are cleverly told. Mr. Carlyle's contribution—the "Opera"—is an eccentric fragment, with the paternity of his distinguished American friend, Professor Ezechiel Pease, and is a droll relief to the staple sentimentality of the volume. Another oddity occurs towards its close, in the "Hallelujah of a Sparrow." Of travelling notes there is a very agreeable sprinkling, in which Mr. Albert Smith's six days and nights, from Pompey's Pillar to the Pyramids, are anything but what they proved to the writer—a bore beyond all endurance. The *nouvellettes* by the lady contributors are full of grave and gay incident; and Mrs. Newton Croland, besides supplying one of these amenities, presents us with a piquant critique upon Sheridan's "School for Scandal." Barry Cornwall, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Monckton Milnes rank foremost of the poet contributors. Thus, the literature of this year's "Keepsake" is more sparkling than many of its predecessors. The illustrations, mostly portrait subjects, fully maintain the artistic character of the work.

* 1. Boswell's "Life of Johnson." 4 vols.

2. Hue's "Travels in Tibet, Tartary, and China." Vol. I.

3. Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." Vol.

THE PATHWAY OF THE FAWN; a Tale for the New Year. By Mr. E. L. HERVEY. 1852.

This is a new production of the romantic school—a most acceptable present for the New Year. The story is German—embracing German legend, German sentiment, and the German spirit for art, all artistically combined with an undercurrent of domestic history of extreme interest. The style of composition is exquisitely characteristic; full of delicate sentiment and touching moral. We will not, however, anticipate the pleasure of the reader by revealing any of the incidents. The engravings, twelve in number, from designs by G. Thomas, are of a high class of art, evincing rare poetic sentiment, and vigorous in style. Arrayed in its elegant binding, this is one of the most graceful productions which we have received for many a New Year.

MR. WRAY'S CASH-BOX; or, the MASK and the MYSTERY. A Christmas Sketch. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. 1852.

This is an ingenious and prettily-written story of domestic interest, founded upon an incident of the taking of a mask from Shakespeare's bust at Stratford-upon-Avon, which is thus related in the preface:—

A stonemason at Stratford-upon-Avon was employed, a few years ago, to make repairs in the church. While thus engaged, he managed—as he thought, unsuspected—to take a mould from the Shakespeare bust. What he had done was found out, however; and he was forthwith threatened, by the authorities having care of the bust, with the severest pains and penalties of the law—though for what especial offence was not specified. The poor man was so frightened at these menaces, that he packed up his tools at once, and, taking the mould with him, left Stratford. Having afterwards stated his case to persons competent to advise him, he was told that he need fear no penalty whatever, and that, if he thought he could dispose of them, he might make as many casts as he pleased and offer them for sale anywhere. He took the advice, placed his masks neatly on slabs of black marble, and sold great numbers of them, not only in England but in America also.

The characters of Mr. Wray, a teacher of elocution upon the mode of John Philip Kemble, and his granddaughter Annie, are drawn with considerable graphic power and a tenderness of sentiment which will introduce them favourably to a large class of readers.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE; ITS PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

Cæsar, thou art mighty yet—
Thy spirit walks abroad.

NAPOLEON, like Julius Cæsar, implanted himself and his generation immovably on the mind of his nation. The dagger of Brutus, the temporary restoration of former freedom, the brilliant regal temptations of Marc Antony, profited nothing, and resulted only in disappointment and defeat—in Philippi and Actium. The Roman people thought but of him whose five hundred battles had made them the mightiest of the earth. They would have none but Cæsar; and they willingly submitted to another of his race, who consolidated, amid proscription and slaughter, an empire boundless in sway, and nearly so in time, the traces and influence of which even still endure. The same lot has fallen to Napoleon. His death at St. Helena, the changes that have ensued from legitimate Royalty to limited Monarchy, and from that to the widest freedom, have in his case availed not either. Whenever the people's voice rises, the shout is for Napoleon. They will have his ashes back to repose amidst them whom he loved so well; they will have his nephew to inaugurate their new republic; and now, like the Romans of old, they will yield up all power only to him who, with sanguinary and brutal severity, prepares to perpetuate the Napoleon dominion—who already acts as Octavius, and in whom they fondly—too fondly perhaps—view a future Augustus. Similar to the Cæsar dynasty of Rome, the Imperial family of France promises to occupy men's minds for many ages to come. "On parlara de sa gloire"—they will speak of his glory—augured Beranger of Bonaparte during the Bourbon Restoration; "and," continued he, "in fifty years hence they will give ear to no other story—"dans cinquante ans ne connaîtra pas d'autre histoire." The prophecy is proved before its time. Little more than half the period foretold has elapsed, and France is absorbed in the imperial theme. At such a moment an exact knowledge of the actual status and condition of the present Napoleon generation becomes of momentous interest to all. Most readers, therefore—even those who have information and recollections on the subject, yet whose memory may be helped by these details—will not, we presume, be sorry to receive the following particulars about the dead but not departed modern Cæsar, and about his widely-extended kindred.

Napoleon's proud assertion that he was "the Rodolph of his race," and that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Monte Notte, must not stand literally as evidence of the humble origin of the Bonaparte family, but rather of the haughty mind of the Imperial ruler, which could ill brook the idea of inferiority, even in this respect, to other potentates, though Hapsburg and Bourbon were amongst them.

From a remote period were distinguished in Italy the Bonapartes—or rather Buonapartes, for so the name was originally spelt, and so was it perversely continued with the *u* by the enemies of Napoleon, for the purpose of recalling his foreign origin and his birth away from the land of France. As far back as the twelfth century we find the name of John Buonaparte enrolled in the list of the gallant Knights of St. James of Calatrava. This celebrated order admitted within its community those only who were of noble birth, and thus we have proof that the Bonaparte family held at that distant epoch no inconsiderable position in the world. The cradle of the race seems to have been at Treviso, whence the descendants passed into, and obtained note in, various countries of Italy. In 1512, Gabriel Buonaparte, of the Sarzana division of the family, went to Corsica, and, fixing his residence at Ajaccio, founded the branch whence sprang Napoleon. From this Gabriel Buonaparte descended Charles, the father of Napoleon, who was the first who dropped the *u* in the name.

CHARLES BONAPARTE was born the 20th of March, 1746. Having studied law at Pisa, and attained eminence as an advocate, he resigned the gown for the sword, to assist in the gallant and patriotic stand made against the French for the independence of his country. At the disastrous termination of the conflict, he would have exiled himself with his kinsman Paoli, but was dissuaded from the step by his wealthy uncle, the Archdeacon of Ajaccio; and he became in the sequel reconciled to the conquering party, and was protected by the French Governor of Corsica. It was in the midst of this discord of fights and skirmishes that Charles Bonaparte, who is described as possessing a handsome person and great vivacity of intellect, married MARIA LETITIA DE RAMOLINO, one of the most beautiful maidens of Corsica, and a lady of incomparable firmness of mind. During the years of civil war she partook the dangers of her husband, and used to accompany him through all the toils and difficulties of the mountain campaign. Charles Bonaparte, who, on the establishment of French ascendancy, became Recorder of a tribunal in Corsica, Representative of the nation, and member of the Assembly of Noble Deputies at the French Court, died at Montpellier, the 24th Feb., 1798, in his fortieth year. His lovely and high-spirited wife, afterwards so well known as MADAME MÈRE, lived long after him, witnessed all the glories and the misfortunes of her mighty son, survived him also, and died at Rome in 1832, aged 82. Her mother, it should be remarked, had married for her second husband a Swiss officer in the French service, named Fesca, and had by him a son, GIUSEPPE, afterwards his Eminence CARDINAL FESCA, who was thus half-brother of Letitia Bonaparte. The issue of CHARLES and LETITIA BONAPARTE were thirteen children; of these, five died in infancy. The others and their progeny we shall now set forth; averting, however, the regular order, so far as to begin with the second and the great son, NAPOLEON, and to follow, for reasons we shall mention, with his nephew, the present President of the French Republic.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY, AND PROTECTOR OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, was the second son of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte; he was born at Ajaccio the 15th August, 1769. He became First Consul the 9th Nov., 1799, and Emperor the 18th May, 1804. His first forced abdication was on the 11th April, 1814; his second, after the battle of Waterloo, on the 22d June, 1815. He died a prisoner at St. Helena, the 5th May, 1821. Such is the frame of dates which embraces a career that stands unrivalled in the modern history of the world. Napoleon married, first, on the 8th March, 1796, MARIA ROSE JOSEPHINE TASCHER DE LA

PAGERIE, Viscountess Dowager de Beauharnais (see below, FAMILY OF JOSEPHINE), a remarkable woman, who seemed to be the good genius of Napoleon's prosperity, and who died of grief when his ruin came. After the unkind and unwise divorce from Josephine, Napoleon married, secondly, the 2d April, 1810, the ARCHDUCHESS MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Francis II., Emperor of Austria. By the Empress Josephine, who died at Malmaison, the 29th May, 1814, Napoleon had no issue. By the Empress Maria Louisa, who died Duchess of Parma, the 17th December, 1847, the Emperor left an only son, NAPOLEON, KING OF ROME, born at Paris, the 20th March, 1811, the child of many hopes, who terminated a short and melancholy life, as DUKE OF REICHSTADT, the 22d July, 1832. On the extinction of the issue of the Emperor Napoleon, his elder brother Joseph became his representative. Joseph is now dead, leaving a daughter only; consequently the male representation would properly devolve on the next brother LUCIEN, and his descendants; but it is maintained that Lucien was not admitted to the position of a French prince until 1815, long after his younger brother, LOUIS; and that Lucien, as well as the youngest, Jerome, having married without the Imperial consent, was excluded from the succession in 1804. Upon these grounds, it is further insisted, that, according to the order of precedence established by the Constitution of the Empire, the male representation of the family of Bonaparte now belongs to the youngest and sole surviving son of Louis Bonaparte, by his wife, Hortense de Beauharnais, who is

NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES BONAPARTE, the present PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—This extraordinary man, who presides, with bloodstained and despotic authority, over the destinies of France, was born at Paris the 20th April, 1808. A reported remark of his mother Hortense, during his early youth, seems verified by the events of his life:—"That child," said she, "is a mere compound of obstinacy and daring." His career has, up to this time, been one of imminent danger and wonderful success. His attempt at Strasbourg, his invasion of Bologne, accompanied by a few followers and an eagle, and his escape from Ham, were but preludes to his reappearance in France in 1848, when his election as deputy in the National Assembly for the department of Yonne, the 26th September of that year, began the new fortunes of himself and his House.

By a decree of the National Assembly on the 11th Oct., 1848, the laws which had exiled the Bonapartes from France were abrogated, and on the 10th and 11th of the following December Napoleon Louis was chosen President of the Republic by more than six million votes. What he has just done, and what he is next to do belong, as yet to no other report than public alarm and public discussion. The President of the Republic is unmarried.

With this digression, we now return to the regular descent of the Bonaparte family. The whole surviving issue of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte were five sons and three daughters, who in their proper order, genealogically, rank as follows:—

I. JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, born on the 7th January, 1768, Prince Imperial and Grand Elector of France; King of Naples and Sicily, the 30th March, 1806; King of Spain and the Indies from the 6th June, 1808, to 1814. On the second abdication of Napoleon, Joseph purchased considerable estates in North America, and retired thither with the title of Count Survilliers. He had married, the 1st August, 1794, MARIA JULIA CLARY, elder sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of King Charles John Bernadotte. By Maria Julia Clary (who died the 7th of April, 1845), Joseph had two daughters: one, CHARLOTTE, widow of her cousin Napoleon Louis, the President's eldest brother, died in 1839; the other, the elder, ZENAIIDA, is the wife of her cousin Charles, Prince of Canino. Joseph Bonaparte died the 28th July, 1844.

II. NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, of whom, see above.

III. LUCIEN BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio in 1775, successively President of the Council of Five Hundred, Minister of the Interior under the Consular Government, and Ambassador to Madrid in 1801. In 1804, the year of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial diadem, he retired to Italy, and, establishing his residence in the Eternal City, purchased an estate within the Territories of the Church, at Canino, near Viterbo. This the Pope raised into a principality, inscribing at the same time the name of "the Prince of Canino" among the Roman nobles. In 1810, distrustful of the security of his asylum in Italy, Lucien embarked for the United States, but was captured by two English frigates, and conveyed to Malta, to await the orders of our Government.

In conformity with those instructions he was transferred to England, where he arrived the 18th December, and fixed himself in Shropshire, about fifteen miles from Ludlow, on a beautiful estate he was allowed to purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature and the repose of domestic life, until the peace of 1814 opened his way to the Continent, and enabled him to return to his old friend and protector, Pius VII. During the hundred days he played a prominent part, and again held in France the portfolio of the Interior. After the conflict at Waterloo he urged the Emperor to make one great effort in defence of his throne; but the mighty mind of Napoleon was then either at fault, or the man himself betrayed. He listened not to his brother's counsel, and Lucien with difficulty effected his escape to Rome. There the Prince of Canino passed the remainder of his days, much respected in private life, and there he died on the 30th June, 1840.

Lucien was, after Napoleon, the ablest and most ambitious of the Bonapartes; and at one time his literary and scientific attainments received the most preposterous laudation from the French savans. His "Charlemagne" made its first appearance in London in 1814, but the success it met with was very indifferent. Besides this heavy epic the Prince of Canino published two other works—"Stellina," a novel; and the "Cyneide; or, Corsica Saved."

By his first marriage, in 1795, with CHRISTINA BOYER (who died in 1801), Lucien Bonaparte left issue two daughters. The elder, CHARLOTTE, born the 13th of May, 1796, is widow of the Roman Prince Gabrielli, by whom she has a son and three daughters. The younger daughter of Lucien by this marriage, Christiana Egypta, was married in 1826 to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, eighth son of the first Marquis of Bute, and died at Rome the 14th of May, 1847, leaving an only son. Lucien married, secondly, in 1802, ALEXANDRINA LAURENTIA DE BLESCHAMP, by whom (who survives him, and is now Princess Dowager of Canino) he left issue—CHARLES LUCIEN, PRINCE OF CANINO AND MUSIGNANO, born at Paris the 24th May, 1803, member of the principal scientific academies of Europe and America, married, the 29th June, 1822, to his cousin ZENAIIDA, only surviving child of his late uncle Joseph, by whom he has three sons, Joseph, Lucien, and Napoleon, and five daughters, Julia, married to Alexander de Gallo, Marquis of Rocca-giovine; Charlotte, married to Count Peter Primoli; Maria, married to Paul, Count of Campello; Augusta; and Bathilda. LOUIS, born the 4th of January, 1813. PETER NAPOLEON, born the 12th of September, 1815. ANTONY, born the 31st of October, 1816. LETITIA, born the 1st December, 1804; married, in 1821, to Thomas Wyse, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Greece, by whom she has issue two sons, Alfred and William. MARIA, born the 12th October, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini of Canino. CONSTANTIA, born the 30th January, 1822, a nun of the Sacré Cœur, at Rome.

IV. LOUIS BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 2d September, 1778, successively Constable and Arch-Chancellor of France, in 1804; King of Holland, in 1806, which dignity, finding himself a mere viceroy to his Imperial brother, he abdicated in 1810. Louis, with the title of Duke, and Count of St. Leu, retired from public life, and after 1815 went to reside in the Roman States. The whole life of Louis Bonaparte, the most amiable of his family, was embittered by his unhappy marriage with the famous HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the daughter of JOSEPHINE (see below, Family of Josephine), which took place the 3d Jan., 1802. He and his beautiful wife could never agree; quarrels and separation ensued; yet it would appear the fault was mainly on the side of Hortense, who was an ambitious politician, and lived but in public excitement and state intrigue. Hortense, however, had great attractions and great talents; her taste and skill in poetry and music were well known; her beautiful romance of "Partant pour la Syrie" is popular still. Louis died the 25th July, 1846. By his consort Hortense (whose death occurred the 3d October, 1837) Louis had three sons: the eldest, NAPOLEON, died a child in 1807; the second, NAPOLEON LOUIS, Prince Royal of Holland, born the 11th October, 1804, married his cousin CHARLOTTE (deceased in 1839), second daughter of his uncle Joseph, and died issueless the 17th March, 1831—the fatigues of the Bolognese expedition, in which he was engaged, having caused his death. The third and only surviving child of Louis and Hortense is NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. (See above.)

V. JEROME BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 15th Nov., 1784, King of Westphalia from the 1st Dec., 1807, to the 26th October, 1813. He was at the head of the army of that country in the invasion of Russia. In 1814, however, the Allies deprived him of his throne. At Waterloo he commanded the left wing of the French army, and, on the defeat of the Emperor, retreated with the *debris* of the forces to Paris. He sub-

sequently proceeded to Wirtemberg, and was created a Prince of that kingdom by the title of Duc de Montfort. His first wife (whom he married in America, in 1803, and from whom he separated in 1805) was ELIZABETH PATTERSON, of Baltimore, a lady of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Patterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Marchioness Wellesley. By her he had one child, Jerome, born 6th July, 1805, at Baltimore, where he now resides, and was married, the 9th May, 1829, to Miss Susanna Gay. The second wife of Jerome Bonaparte was FREDERICA CATHERINE SOPHIA, daughter of Frederick, King of Wirtemberg, and by her (who died the 25th Nov., 1838) he has had two sons and a daughter: JEROME, Prince of Montfort, Colonel in the service of Wirtemberg, born at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; NAPOLEON, PRINCE OF MONTFORT, born at Trieste, 9th Sept., 1822; and MATHILDA LETITIA, born also at Trieste, 27th May, 1820, and married, in 1841, to Prince Anatol Demidoff.

Jerome Bonaparte, the only survivor of the Imperial brothers and sisters who has lived to return from exile, is now Governor of the Invalides at Paris, and a Marshal of France, having received his bâton on the 1st Jan., 1850.

VI. ELIZA BONAPARTE, born the 3rd January, 1777, married, the 5th May, 1797, to FELIX BACCHIOCHI. Her husband and herself were made, by her Imperial brother, Prince and Princess of Lucina and Piombino in 1805, and Sovereign Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany in 1809. After the occupation of that territory by the allies, Eliza and her consort retired to Bohemia, and finally to Trieste. She died in August, 1830; her husband survived her until the 27th April, 1841. They had two children, FREDERICK, who died at Rome, and NAPOLEONA ELIZA, born 3rd June, 1806, who is married to the Count Camerata.

VII. PAULINE BONAPARTE, born the 20th Oct., 1780, a woman of surpassing beauty, and the favourite and devotedly attached sister of Napoleon. She was created Princess and Duchess of Guastalla, the 31st March, 1806; but on the 24th May following the Duchy was reunited to the Kingdom of Italy, and 6,000,000 livres were paid to the Princess as compensation. PAULINE was married, first, in 1801, to General LECLERC, who died the following year at St. Domingo. She wedded, secondly, the 28th Aug., 1803, CAMILLO, Prince de Borghese; she had no issue by either marriage. The Princess PAULINE died at the Borghese Palace, near Florence, the 9th June, 1825; her husband, Prince CAMILLO, died on the 9th May, 1832. The Princess PAULINE, who never deserted NAPOLEON, is said to have been not a little instrumental in effecting his return from Elba, and his restoration to the Imperial throne. A story is told of her, that she was the model of the Venus of Canova.

VIII. CAROLINE BONAPARTE, born the 25th March, 1782, married, the 20th January, 1800, to that gallant and chivalrous soldier of the Republic and the Empire, *Le beau Sabreur*, as Napoleon termed him, JOACHIM MURAT, born the 2d March, 1771, Prince and Grand Admiral and Marshal of France, Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg, and, in 1803, KING OF NAPLES: he was shot to death the 13th October, 1815. Since her husband's demise, the Princess Caroline lived in Austria, under the title of Countess of Lipona. She died on the 18th May, 1839.

Beyond comparison, superior in talents to all her relatives, with the exception of Napoleon and Lucien, Caroline Bonaparte could not fail to win the esteem of the former; yet he dreaded her ambition, which, according to his account, was unbounded. As Queen of Naples she is admitted on all hands to have shown great ability, and winning engaging condescension in securing the comfort of the people, and in establishing useful institutions: above all, she had a firmness of purpose which contrasted favourably with the vacillation of her husband. When, after the flight of Murat, Naples was exposed to all the horrors of anarchy, she adopted measures equally prompt, wise, and energetic for preserving the public tranquillity. She assembled the national guard, which she placed at different points to overawe a licentious populace; and by this means some hundreds of the rioters were lodged in prison. She watched over every thing; nor would she leave the city until she had concluded an honourable treaty with Commodore Campbell, and until the Austrians were on the point of entering. With passports from the Emperor Francis, she then proceeded to her destination in his dominions, where she afterwards remained, and where she died.

Of the mental superiority of the ex-Queen, no less a judge than Talleyrand has borne this testimony: "She had Cromwell's head on the shoulders of a pretty woman."

The children of the late King Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte are two sons and two daughters: the sons are, NAPOLEON ACHILLES MURAT, born the 21st Jan., 1801, married to a grand-niece of General Washington, which lady died the 15th April, 1847; and NAPOLEON LUCIEN MURAT, born the 16th May, 1803, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of Turin. The daughters of Joachim and Caroline are LETITIA JOSEPHA, born the 25th April, 1802, married to Count Pepoli, and LOUISA JULIA CAROLINE, born the 22nd March, 1805, married, at Ravenna, to Count Rasponi.

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

MARIA ROSE JOSEPHA, since JOSEPHINE, was the only surviving child of Joseph Gaspard de Tascher, Seigneur de la Pagerie, Knight of St. Louis. She was born the 24th June, 1763, and was first married, the 13th December, 1773, to Alexander Francis Maria, Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had issue a son, Eugène, and a daughter, Hortense.

EUGÈNE ROSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the son of Josephine, and the adopted son of Napoleon, was born in 1780. He was one of the great captains of the Emperor, and became Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venice, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Frankfort. These honours ceased with the fortunes of Napoleon; but by his marriage, the 13th January, 1806, with Augusta (who died the 13th May, 1851), the daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria, Eugène preserved a high position among the princes of Europe: he was made Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eichstadt, with large territorial possessions, and the title of Serene Highness for himself and his descendants. Prince Eugène died at Munich, the 24th Sept., 1824, and left issue two sons and three daughters. AUGUSTUS, the eldest son, his successor, married, the 2nd January, 1835, DONA MARIA, Queen of Portugal, and died two months afterwards. MAXIMILIAN, the second son, is the present Duke of Leuchtenburg and Prince of Eichstadt. He was married, the 14th July, 1839, to MARIA, eldest daughter of the present Emperor of Russia, and has two sons and three daughters. The daughters of the late Prince Eugène are JOSEPHINE, present Queen of Sweden; AMELIA, widow of Don Pedro, and Empress Dowager of Brazil; and THEODOLINDA, consort of Count WILLIAM OF WIRTEMBERG.

HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, was born the 10th of April, 1783, was consort of Louis Bonaparte and Queen of Holland, and died Duchess of St. Leu; she was mother of the present President of the French Republic. (See above.)

A niece of the Empress Josephine, and daughter of her husband's elder brother, the last Marquis of Beauharnais, is rendered for ever famous by an act of heroism: the lady is Emilia Louisa de Beauharnais, who was married in 1802 to Antony Count de Lavalette, and who saved his life by effecting his escape from prison in 1815. Madame de Lavalette still lives a widow.

The Viscount de Beauharnais, Josephine's husband, perished on the scaffold, one of the last victims of the Reign of Terror, the 23d of July, 1794: his widow was rescued from the same danger to marry again and to ascend and descend from an Imperial throne.

It will be seen in the above details that the President of the Republic is nearly allied to some of the leading potentates of Europe. He is, through the consort of his uncle Joseph, whose daughter his late brother married, connected with the reigning dynasty of Sweden. The Duke of Leuchtenburg, a general in the Russian service, and aide-de-camp to and son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas, is the President's first cousin. Through the House of Leuchtenburg the President has also, in consequence of matrimonial alliances, affinity with the Empress Dowager of Brazil, and the Queen of Portugal, and with the Royal family of Wirtemberg. It is, however, further remarkable that there is no instance of a connexion between any of the Bonapartes and the rival Bourbons. It would seem that the ascendancy of either family depends not on the union, but the supplanting of each other.

The arms of the Bonapartes of Corsica are "Gu. two bendlets sinister, between two stars of five points or." For these family arms the Emperor Napoleon substituted the well-known ensigns of the French Empire, "Az., an eagle clutching a thunderbolt or." The arms of Beauharnais are, "Arg., a fess. az."

